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24 February 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY PLANS DISCUSSED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 15-16 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Adama Diabate]

[Text] Less than a month after the eighth conference of chiefs of state in Yamoussoukro (19 and 20 December last), the West African Economic Community (CEAO) again played an important role, as represented by Mr Moussa N'Gom, its secretary general, who was a guest last Thursday on the monthly telecast from the Ivory Coast called "The Great Debate." Essentially, the questions dealt with pertain to the two key tools of community policy--the Regional Cooperation Tax (TCR) and the Community Development Fund (FCD).

Where the former is concerned, the secretary general of the CEAO said that it has been so beneficial to businesses that trade has sometimes exceeded estimates by 2.5 times.

In fact, intracommunity trade has increased substantially since the establishment of the CEAO. According to the figures provided by the general secretariat, there has been an increase from 4,465,000,000 francs in 1976 to 25,538,000,000 in 1981. This step-up in trade is based mainly on the TCR system. But what does it involve?

Within the CEAO, one can see that the TCR system, the fundamental mechanism for community construction, is based on trade in industrial products among the member nations. The first lines of the text of the CEAO compact express the desire to promote the harmonious economic development of the member nations, such as to raise the standard of living for their peoples, as well as the conviction that "more rapid and better balanced growth of their economies requires the establishment by the member nations of an organized trade zone and the implementation of an active policy of economic cooperation on the regional level." Along these lines, the member nations undertake to establish among themselves a unified customs territory, characterized by the establishment of a joint customs duty and import tax within a period of 12 years from the date the treaty went into effect.

Ultimately, one of the other goals of the treaty is to establish a mechanism (FCD) to compensate for the customs receipts lost as a result of the implementation of the preferential system agreed upon for industrial products among the member nations. This second goal was adopted in order to facilitate:

--the free circulation, exempt from all entry fees and duties, of raw products (unprocessed agricultural, livestock-breeding and mining products) produced by the member nations; and

--the establishment of a special preferential system, applicable under certain conditions to imports by member nations of industrial products originating in other member nations.

Industrial Products

The TCR mechanism involves the establishment of a special preferential system for industrial products originating in the member nations. It is based on the replacement of all of the taxes and duties collected for imports in each member nation (excluding, when applicable, domestic, specific or ad valorem taxes applied equally and at the same rate to products in kind, whether domestically produced or imported) with the so-called Regional Cooperation Tax.

The concept of product origin is thus essential, and two criteria have been chosen for establishing the community origin of a product:

--It may either be an industrial product manufactured in a member nation on the basis of raw material produced within the community, when such basic community raw materials account for more than 60 percent of the raw materials used; or

--It may be an industrial product in which the portion of community raw materials comes to less than 40 percent of the cost price at the factory, excluding taxes, of the product.

(The concept of "added value," as interpreted by the CEA0, is very different from that in domestic accounting. It is defined as the difference between the cost price at the factory, excluding taxes and profit on the finished product, and the value of raw materials, consumable materials and packaging imported from countries outside the community.)

Thus the total of the imported raw and consumable materials and packaging must come to less than 60 percent of the cost price at the factory, excluding taxes and profit on the product. On the other hand, community raw materials and subcontracting are included in the estimates of "added value."

The desirability of the TCR is the result of its extraordinary flexibility, since the preferential rates established can vary from product to product, enterprise to enterprise and country to country. Thus the countries which want to protect certain of their newly established industries can establish relatively high rates to guarantee such protection, or, on the contrary, low rates to encourage them through competition from the products of neighboring countries.

Intensified Trade

Similarly, lower rates are often established for the production of interior nations whose enterprises are not always able to compete with those of the two more industrialized countries, Senegal and the Ivory Coast. Thus community solidarity can be brought to bear through these rate modifications.

It is however true that this flexibility is limited by the resulting complexity. The tools of information and analysis the countries and the general secretariat have available are not always sharp enough to alter the rates in a precise and calculated fashion.

Thus we see that the goal of the TCR in the short run is not to eliminate customs barriers but to establish such barriers as a function of each individual case. In the longer run, a gradual reduction in the TCR rates is planned in order to establish a true common market.

The Community Development Fund, for its part, "has proved to be the basic expression of the real solidarity of the member nations, through its double function of financial compensation and economic compensation."

In fact, through the compensatory payments of two-thirds of the deficit resulting from the application of the TCR system, it plays the role of a Stabex for imports in intracommunity notes, and as a result modifies the possible decline in customs income from imports.

In the final analysis, the intensification of trade within the framework of the CEAO is fundamentally based on the TCR system, with the compensatory payments made by the exporter countries to the importer countries. On this basis, exporters pay to the CEAO a rate equal to the difference between the old preferential rate under the UDEAO [Customs Union of the West African States] system and the applicable TCR rate. A third of this amount goes to the FCD, which carries out activities within the member states, the other two-thirds going back to the importer countries. If this system does indeed favor trade as the community is getting launched, it should (as Minister Amoakon Thiemele so rightly commented) develop so that trade among the member nations does not penalize them. Plainly, the exporter nations in particular are beginning to feel the effects of the TCR in their respective budgets.

Concerning this, Mr N'Gom provided an answer justifying the very foundation of the CEAO, that is an institution based on member solidarity. He said that it is necessary to see the TCR as "the price of cooperation. If the whole of the system is seen overall in all its socioeconomic and even political aspects, it is clear that it will justify all the sacrifices. This cooperation is the necessary path of our development."

Nonetheless, in order to make the CEAO more functional, the secretary general announced a reorganization of the textile sector, which supplies 30 percent of the TCR.

Finally, where the coexistence of the CEAO with other economic integration institutions, the CEDEAO, in particular, is concerned, Mr N'Gom expressed the view that it is basically a question of organizing the work. It is a question of specialization by each institution in a clearly defined field.

5157

CSO: 3419/476

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NORWAY CONCENTRATING DEVELOPMENT AID IN FRONT-LINE NATIONS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 29 Jan 83 p 21

[Article by Arve Hoff]

[Text] Maseru, Lesotho, 28 Jan--"The massive concentration of Norwegian development aid in southern Africa says a lot about how development aid has apparently become part of Norwegian foreign policy. Aid to developing nations is a 'physical way' of pursuing foreign policy," director Borger Lenth of the Directorate for Development Aid said.

This year Norway will grant between 700 and 800 million kroner on a bilateral basis to Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe as well as to projects promoted through the SADCC [expansion unknown] organizations. In addition, a sizable amount is channeled through various international aid mechanisms.

Around 110 million kroner of this year's Norwegian appropriation will go to SADCC projects. SADCC is a confederation of nine black states that want to help each other achieve a better economy and thus liberate themselves economically from the dominance of white South Africa. On Friday evening, the organization concluded a big conference here in Maseru which was also attended by many donor lands and institutions from other parts of the world.

The Norwegian delegation was headed by Foreign Minister Sverre Strøm, who said he was pleasantly surprised by the experiences he had had. He said that the conference was administered efficiently and that the discussions had had a practical and realistic tone. He was also struck by the cordial relations and the open cooperation that seem to have been established among the SADCC countries, even though their interests may be conflicting to some extent.

Foreign Minister Strøm also remarked that these countries now seem to realize more than ever before the necessity of developing their agriculture and eliminating famine.

"If people are hungry, it is harder to achieve development in other areas," he said.

Of the extensive South African sabotage activity in several black nations, Stray said that if this activity intensifies they will be forced to take it into consideration in future development work--by limiting the construction of technically-oriented plants in the most exposed areas, for example.

"But unfortunately, I must say that it is also a little up to the black nations themselves to determine the extent to which South Africa is able to operate in this way," Stray continued. "As far as I can determine, South Africa cooperates with opposition groups inside these countries or makes use of such groups. Thus a policy on the part of the so-called front-line states aimed at greater national conciliation within each individual nation would be of enormous importance and in my opinion this would actually be the most effective way of halting South African infiltration."

Norwegian aid to SADCC has been linked in the past primarily to telecommunications and Norwegian support for more projects in this sector is being discussed. Norway has also entered into an agreement with Angola, which is responsible for studying energy policy issues in the SADCC context, an agreement concerning aid to establishing an energy secretariat.

After Storting added sizable sums to this year's development aid budget, consideration is also being given to providing more aid in areas where the need is more pressing and immediate. This could involve projects that are already under way but lack the funds for completion, for example. Consideration is also being given to providing aid for the storage of corn in Zimbabwe, an issue that could be of broad importance for the food products situation in SADCC countries.

6578

CSO: 3639/60

'AFP' REPORTS MPLA MOVES AGAINST UNITA, FNLA

AB111143 Paris AFP in English 1120 GMT 11 Feb 83

[By Jean-Luc Porte]

[Text] Luanda, 11 Feb (AFP)--The Angolan Armed Forces have mobilized to block the northward and eastward advance of rebel forces of Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement, military sources said here today.

The sources said that in a bid to stop UNITA's continuing advances the Ministry of Defense had recently appointed nine military commanders to zones stretching from Benguela and South Kwanza, on the West Coast, to Malange, Lunda and Moxico, on the borders with Zambia and Zaire.

One 700-strong UNITA column had been annihilated in December as it moved from the center of the country north toward Kibale, 350 km (220 miles) south of Luanda, in a combined army and air force operation.

The UNITA column was aiming to reach the town of Dondo, only 180 km (110 miles) south of Luanda, which lies at the crossroads between the north and the center of the country, and to sabotage the Cambambe dam on the Rio Kwanza, which supplies the Angolan capital with electricity.

The Defense Ministry is also reported to be beefing up the strength of the army in Moxico Province, in the east of the country, where Mr Savimbi's guerrillas have been increasingly active over the past few months. The government wants to cut UNITA forces off from their rear bases in Kuando Kubango Province, next to Namibia in the south.

The Moxico provincial capital, Luena, which is a major rail junction, is being supplied by air because of the road bridge over the Rio Kwilo, which links Moxico and Luanda provinces, has been destroyed. The state-owned diamond company Diamang also has to rely on air communications to keep open its operations in the town of Dundo, in the same region.

Angola's diamond and oil exports bring in more than 80 percent of the country's revenue, and the authorities are seriously concerned about the latest UNITA advances.

Meanwhile the sources also said that the FNLA, the third Angolan political movement which, like UNITA, lost out to the ruling MPLA at the time of independence, had also returned to the fray. The Defense Ministry was sending paratroops to the northern region of Mbanza Aeongo, next to Zaire, following attempts by Holden Roberto's FNLA to get back into action.

The sources said that the Angolan Army, the FAPLA, was short of men and was under strain in its attempts to match UNITA over a broad operational theater.

In the south and center of Angola Mr Savimbi's UNITA forces can count on support from the Ovimbundu people, but ethnic sympathy fades as UNITA advances further north and east, where it can no longer rely on civilian support. In fact several military sources said that Mr Savimbi's men were practicing a scorched earth policy and killing civilians as they moved toward Luanda.

CSO: 3400/751

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ITALIAN LEAGUE

AB111456 Luanda ANGOP in French 1127 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Luanda, 11 Feb (ANGOP)--A protocol on economic cooperation was signed yesterday between the People's Republic of Angola and the National League of Cooperatives of Italy.

The protocol, which was signed by Bento Ribeiro, Angolan minister of industry, and Onelio Prandini, president of the League of Cooperatives, provides for cooperation in Angola's economic development in the sectors of agriculture, industry, fishing, construction and construction equipment, cereal storage infrastructure and transformed equipment.

The protocol also provides for the setting up in Luanda of a representative of the National League of Cooperatives of Italy which could be a useful instrument of systematic liaison between the different technical and economic bodies of the league in Angola and Italian private and public enterprises engaged in the economic development of Angola.

Within the framework of cooperation between Angola and the league, the protocol provides for the implementation of specific projects through special contracts. The protocol stresses the need to place economic cooperation within the framework of the international policy of cooperation for development both under bilateral agreements between governments and in international cooperation. The protocol reviews the sectors where conditions are manifest for the development of economic cooperation and are linked with the demands, interests and priorities of the Angolan economy and the possibilities offered by the experience gained by the enterprises of the league in these fields.

At the end of the signing ceremony, the president of the National League of Cooperatives of Italy described his visit to Angola as positive, stating that it enabled him to note an intensification of the relations of solidarity and friendship between the league and the Angolan Government.

Onelio Prandini added that the visit to Angola also offered him the opportunity to assess the present political situation in the country which is a victim of constant violations of its territorial integrity by the South African regime. In this regard, he expressed his desire to see strengthened all initiatives aimed at isolating South Africa and consolidating the independence of the Angolan people with the help of the democratic forces of his country.

CSO: 3419/511

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

VATICAN ENVOY TO VISIT--Vatican, 14 Feb (ANGOP)--Pope John Paul II on Saturday at the Vatican appointed Fortuna Baldelli as archbishop for the post of apostolic delegate in Angola. Mr Baldelli, who joined the Vatican diplomatic service in 1966, has served as nuncio in Cuba and Egypt. On his return to Rome in 1974, Baldelli worked at the State Secretariat and at the Church Council of Public Affairs, that is the Vatican's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1979, Baldelli was appointed permanent observer of the Holy See at the European External Council. [Text] [AB141955 Luanda ANGOP in French 1657 GMT 14 Feb 83]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH BENIN--Luanda, 10 Feb (ANGOP)--A protocol of cooperation in the field of culture was signed yesterday, Wednesday, between Angola and Benin. Benin Minister of Literacy and Culture Capt Chichi Tonakpon signed for his country while Secretary of State for Culture Bonaventura Cardoso signed for Angola. [AB101732 Luanda ANGOP in French 1115 GMT 10 Feb 83]

POSSIBLE PROGRAM TO REDUCE CUBAN FORCES--Foreign Minister Comrade Paulo Teixeira Jorge, who (?has just ended) his first visit to Great Britain, has held talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, (?and other British officials) in London. During the discussions the two sides dealt with (?Anglo-Angolan) relations. They agreed that cooperation between Angola and Great Britain should be intensified with the creation of a joint commission to deal with all the aspects and modalities of our (?cooperation). The opening in London of an Angolan Embassy was discussed by the Angolan foreign minister, who regarded it as a viable possibility in strengthening relations between the two countries. Speaking at the meeting, the British prime minister assured Comrade Paulo Jorge that her country in future will play an important role in the process of decolonizing Namibia, as Britain is an active member of the so-called Contact Group. On the Namibian question the Angolan foreign minister once again stressed the People's Republic of Angola's opposition to the U.S.-South African stand on the presence of the Cuban international troops in Angola. Paulo Jorge stated that Angola and Cuba will establish a new program to reduce Cuban forces from Angola after UN Resolution 435 has been unconditionally implemented. [Passage indistinct] [Text] [EA131544 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 13 Feb 83]

NUNS, RED CROSS WORKERS RELEASED--Lisbon, Feb 3 (AFP)--Angola's armed opposition UNITA movement has released a group of nuns and Angolan Red Cross officials captured recently in the southern part of the country, according to a UNITA communique delivered to AFP here. The communique also said that UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi met an International Red Cross delegation on Angolan territory on January 18 and 19, when the anti-government movement agreed to let Red Cross officials visit prisoners it was holding. The ICRC delegation was led by J.P. Hocki, the communique said. [Text] [AB030813 Paris AFP in English 0807 GMT 3 Feb 83]

CSO: 3400/702

PROGRESS OF STATE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES 'SATISFACTORY'

Brazzaville MWETI in French No 714, 8 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jean Pierre Ontsiai: "Agriculture and Livestock Raising: A Satisfactory Balance-Sheet"]

[Excerpt] The session of the Ministry of Agriculture party committee, which opened at 3 pm, will end today. The opening meeting was presided over by Comrade Barthelemy Niombela, chief of the party life section within the political board organization department.

In his opening speech, the chairman of the ministry party committee painted a somber picture of the agro-food situation in Africa in particular. In the face of this situation, he vowed to change our consumer habits and our behavior with regard to agricultural work, "agriculture being the priority of priorities" with us.

To achieve these objectives set in the agricultural sector, he underlined the need for an upgrading of agricultural activity implying an improvement in the means of production, cultivation methods and practices, transformation of the farmers' mentality, and institution of a socioeconomic and technico-scientific environment likely to energize agricultural produce and food stuff. It is for that reason that this question requires the participation of all departments.

With regard to activity in the productive sectors, the chairman of the ministerial committee noted with satisfaction the results of the first 10 months, despite financial difficulties. These results appear as follows:

Positive Balance-Sheet

Coffee and Cocoa Office (CCO). The year 1982 showed a noticeable advance in national coffee production. It rose from 1,988 tons in 1981 to 2,287.736 tons in 1982, or an increase of 20 percent. Cocoa production remained nearly the same, fluctuating around 2,200 tons. The revenue distributed in 1982 amounted to 738,637,234 francs, of which 693,043,417 were for the purchase of farm production, the rest representing intrants distributed, phytosanitary operations. The turnover as of 31 October 1982 amounted to 2,386,869,614 francs as against 2,438,857,000 francs envisaged or a 98 percent fulfillment.

Food Crop Office (FCO). Corn production reached 6,271 tons in 1982 as against 10,470 tons envisaged, or a 60 percent fulfillment.

The turnover achieved was 35 percent (804,844,170 francs as against 2,304,861,000 francs). It should be noted, however, that the office has large stocks of produce: 5,332.2 tons divided as follows: corn, 2,399 tons; peanuts, 1,001.2 tons; paddy, 2,020 tons.

All of this with a value of about 700 million francs. A serious problem than presents itself in the apportionment of production. In 1982, its main client, UAB [expansion unknown], will need only 6,000 tons of corn, whereas production estimates for the same year are placed at around 11,000 tons.

The Mantsoumba Caiem agroindustrial complex: With an expectation of 2,083,333 tons of tubers and a total turnover of 55,093,890 francs, Caiem, on 31 October 1982, achieved 3,114,424 tons, with a total turnover, as of that date, of 125,644,702 francs, or a 214 percent fulfillment.

Congolese Tobacco Office (CTO). Tobacco production reached 23 percent or 440 tons as against 341.720 tons in 1981. The office is still experiencing serious problems.

The Congo National Palm Grove Administration (CNPGA). Because of the obsolescence of the factories, the shortage of storage structures and the difficulties in removing production, the administration's achievements are still limited. As of 30 October 1982, production amounted to 2,272.76 tons as against 2,292 tons of oil envisaged, which represents at 77.6 percent fulfillment.

The turnover achieved on the same date amounts to 172,459,422 francs as against 269,412,000 francs envisaged, or 64 percent.

In the livestock field, in 7 years our livestock increased from 4,800 head of cattle in 1975 to 65,000 head in 1982, of which 40,000 were raised in our state ranches. The poultry farming sector, represented basically by SONAVI [expansion unknown] will become even more important with the start of mixed development in Owando.

The results noted by SONAVI during the first 10 months are as follows:

--day-old chicks: 285,799, as against 162,144 envisaged, or a 176 percent fulfillment.

--plump chickens: 170,111, as against 208,330 or an 80 percent fulfillment.

As for pigs, the Loubomo and Owando farms were stocked in 1982. These two farms have just enhanced the modern pig sector, which had been in decline for 5 years. The state swine population was 3,500 head.

It is important to note that during 1982, a revaluation of producer prices for food products and income crops took place.

As for the funds allocated to the department during 1982, as of 31 November 1982 [as published], 5,612,534,580 francs were released as against 7,650,057,640 francs envisaged. This represents a 73 percent fulfillment.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH INDIA--Socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of India today signed an agreement to develop and strengthen bilateral cultural relations. In a ceremony at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the agreement was signed by Comrade Dr Feleke Gedlegiorgis, minister of foreign affairs and member of the commission for organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee, and Her Excellency Mrs Sheila Kaul, Indian minister of state for education and social welfare, on behalf of their countries. Speaking at the ceremony, Comrade Feleke dwelt on friendly relations between India and Ethiopia. Comrade Dr Feleke said cooperation between India and Socialist Ethiopia in the educational and scientific fields continues to be satisfactory, adding that Ethiopia will make the necessary effort to implement the agreement signed between the two countries. Comrade Dr Feleke added that friendly relations between Ethiopia and India, which both belong to the Nonaligned Movement, will be further strengthened. In reply, Her Excellency Mrs Sheila Kaul said the cultural agreement will further strengthen relations between the two countries and affirmed that her country will make the necessary effort to translate into reality the agreement signed today. [Excerpt] [EA092238 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 9 Feb 83]

CSO: 3402/23

FRG TO DIVERSIFY COOPERATION WITH GABON

Libreville L'UNION in French 14 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Currently on a visit to our country since 11 January Wilhelm Haas, officer responsible for African policy in the Federal German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was received yesterday afternoon [13 January] by the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Transport, Tourism, and Territorial Development, Georges Rawiri.

The meeting, which was also attended by the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Gabon, Dr Gunther Koenig; Secretary of State Athanase Nzamba; and the President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Gabon, Pierre Mebaley, concerned bilateral questions. These matters, as the West German ambassador emphasized, will be developed even further.

Concerning the Transgabonese Highway, Wilhelm Haas stated that his country is still interested in the progress being made. He announced that for the second segment of the construction the West German contribution will be in the order of DM 420 million, or about 1.176 billion CFA francs.

We note that before meeting with the First Deputy Prime Minister Haas had already been received by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Martin Bongo; the President of the National Assembly, Augustin Boumah; the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Pierre Mebaley; and the Minister of Water Resources, Forests and Reforestation, Dr Herve Moutsinga.

Before leaving our country Haas will be received this morning by the Prime Minister, Leon Mebiame.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Wilhelm Haas discussed cooperation between Germany and Gabon with Minister of State, Martin Bongo. Upon his departure from this meeting Haas confirmed the intention of his country to diversify its relations with Gabon.

A delegation of high-ranking German officials and businessmen will shortly make a visit to Libreville. It will make a list of the different sectors of the economy chosen for more detailed study.

German penetration in Gabon is particularly evident in the construction of the Transgabonese railroad, with the Guaff and Geri Companies participating in the Eurotrag consortium.

In addition to bilateral cooperation questions Wilhelm Haas and the Gabonese minister of foreign affairs touched on the major issues of African interest, particularly the problem of the liberation of Namibia, the situation in Chad, and the situation in the Horn of Africa. The German representative informed Minister of State, Martin Bongo, of the positions held by his country on the these different problems.

At the National Assembly Wilhelm Haas transmitted to Augustin Boumah a verbal message from the president of the West German national assembly. In the course of the meeting there was a discussion on developing relationships between the two parliaments in the direction of creation of a German-Gabonese association.

Replying yesterday [13 January] to our question on the subject matter of his meeting with Minister Herve Moutsinga, Wilhelm Haas explained that this call concerned the functioning of the National Waters and Forestry School (ENEf), in whose creation the Federal Republic of Germany had played a major role, both in financial as well as in equipment and personnel terms.

The other issue raised concerned the numerous gifts which the Federal Republic of Germany has made to the Schweitzer Foundation of Lambarene, of which Minister Herve Moutsinga is a member of the administrative council. We might note that in Germany there is an association for the support of this hospital. Without having the occasion to visit this large hospital, Wilhelm Haas was, however, able to fly over the Lambarene region yesterday morning [13 January].

5170

CSO: 3419/468

HOUPHOUET ENTENTE COUNCIL INITIATIVE PRAISED

AB111040 Abidjan Domestic Service ... French 0745 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Station Commentary]

[Text] It is only normal that the world in general and Africa in particular should seek to overcome the crisis of confidence which constantly undermines human relationships. If we take a look at the facts, relations among people are seriously affected and the theme of cooperation which is sung everywhere is regrettably full of notes of discord. The facts are there, and they are hard and unbearable facts. To mention only two: The OAU is sick with its inconsistencies and inability to foil attempts at destabilization, and honorable ECOWAS partners are flouting the most elementary rules of cohabitation.

It is true that the crisis the world is experiencing makes it allergic to logic. The fact is, however, that the salvation of each and every one of us lies first and foremost in responsible and constructive consultations which alone can lead to acts of active solidarity. This is the only way we can eliminate mistrust which is synonymous with discord.

In his crusade for peace, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, for whom the word "discouragement" does not exist, pursues his revolution quietly and without fanfare. He remains true to himself. As in the past, he is today convinced that the freedom of individuals takes precedence over the freedom of peoples. No one should be surprised that he took the initiative to grant 700 million CFA francs to the deportees from Lagos who are citizens of the entente council states. After hailing this gesture as an undeniable sign of vitality of the subregion's oldest institution, his four brothers of the council paid tribute to humanism and to the most senior member whose clearheadedness continues to ensure mutual assistance and solidarity within the family.

In fact, what is involved is self-reliance and this is what was evidenced in Togo on the old man's initiative. One should bear in mind the old African adage: "Once you make the effort to put the earthenware jar on your knees, you will always find somebody to help you put it on your head." In these difficult times, it is appropriate to consider the exemplary nature of the decisions made in Togo and give them historical significance.

The old man is pursuing his crusade for our Africa which is divided and sick. His aim is to bring the outlaws to reason by using his weapon of dialogue together with secret diplomacy.

Hissein Habre's Chad could be the fortunate one to benefit from this. The Ndjamena strongman can rely on the old man to make sure that reason prevails. This explains Habre's presence today in Lome.

CSO: 3419/516

PARTY ORGAN APPROVES TRANSFER OF CAPITAL

AB121249 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 11 Feb 83 p 1

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] met yesterday at the Congress House in Treichville at 1013 under the chairmanship of its most senior member, Auguste Denis, minister of state.

The Political Bureau examined the issue of the transfer of the country's capital to Yamoussoukro. The Political Bureau recalls, as has been shown in the numerous motions from the party sections, that the principle of the transfer of the capital to Yamoussoukro has been on the mind of the militants since the very beginning of our struggle for emancipation, when this city, through the genius of the most illustrious of its sons, was revealed to all, thus making clear its national destiny.

The Political Bureau notes with satisfaction that this principle has always remained deeply rooted in the heart of each militant.

The Political Bureau expresses satisfaction with this unanimous desire to see this transfer materialize and takes cognizance of it.

Consequently the Political Bureau has decided to refer it to the competent bodies in order to give this proposal the necessary form and content to make it legal and enforceable.

The Political Bureau asks the militants to trust the authorities concerning the practical problems of the transfer and invite them to take into account the permanent concern of the party to ensure a harmonious and balanced development in the country. In this particular case, as in all decisions of the PDCI-RDA, nothing will be done hurriedly or on the spur of the moment.

The Political Bureau assures all militants that every measure will be taken so that the historic manifestation of their gratitude to the founding chairman of the PDCI-RDA will assume the solemnity and dignity demanded by the magnitude of the accomplishments of the father of the nation.

The Political Bureau reaffirms its indestructable attachment to President Houphouet-Boigny, chairman of the PDCI-RDA.

CSO: 3419/516

MOI HOLDS TALKS WITH DE CUELLAR ON NAMIBIA, OAU

EA102038 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today held talks with the visiting UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. During the 1-hour talk President Moi received a detailed report on the current global issue covering problems areas, including Lebanon, Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

On African issues, President Moi was briefed on the approach of the UN in resolving the Namibian independence issue and the possible implementation of the UN Resolution 435.

President MOI expressed serious concern over South Africa and the American insistence that Namibian independence can only be discussed after the Cuban troops have been withdrawn from Angola. The president explained that the African people are unanimous that this argument does not carry any substance and that there should be no linkage between the affairs of a sovereign state and the just struggle of the people of Namibia. He said Africa had been consistent on this issue and shall continue to condemn apartheid and press for immediate independence for Namibia under the supervision of the UN.

President Moi told the UN Secretary General that the current global tug-of-war and the superpower rivalry over Southern Africa had greatly affected the innocent lives of the Namibian people. President Moi dismissed the argument of the Cuban troops in Angola as hindering the Namibian independence and explained that there are thousands of South African troops inside Angola but nobody, including the USA, is complaining about them. President Moi noted that the people of Namibia are not interested in creating problems for South Africans and warned that unless UN Resolution 435 is implemented without further delay, the situation will be all the more compound. [as heard]

Other issues during the discussions included the Chadian issue, the Western Sahara and the Horn of Africa. During the talks, which also touched on the future of the OAU, President Moi talked of a new approach to the new international economic order.

The talks were attended by among others, the vice president and Minister for Home Affairs Mr Mwai Kibaki; the Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Robert Ouko; Minister of State Mr Justice Ole Tipis; Chief Secretary Mr Meremiah Kiereini; Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr Japhet Shamalla; and Kenya's Permanent Representative to the UN Mr Wafula Wabuge.

CSO: 3400/757

BRIEFS

GAMES BOYCOTTED--The Student Union of the National University of Lesotho, conscious of its solidarity with the liberation struggle, has passed a resolution condemning the government of Swaziland for its treacherous activities. It has in consequence resolved to boycott Swaziland as a venue for the 1983 inter-varsity games, which were scheduled to take place there at the end of February. The resolution indicates that its condemnation is based on the attitude of the government of Swaziland, which has unleashed orchestrated acts of harrassment of people who have fled from injustice in South Africa and have sought lawful asylum and protection in Swaziland, and on the collaboration of Swaziland and Pretoria in the dismemberment of South Africa. Finally, this condemnation is a reaction to the pronounciation made by the foreign minister of Swaziland, who, in unison with Bantustan leaders in a non-African manner, extolled the barbarous murder of our people as a good lesson and a well deserved fate. [Text] [MB111256 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Feb 83]

CSO: 3400/736

SOVIET VIEW OF MALAGASY SOCIALISM REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 29 Dec 82 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] APN--Next 30 December marks the seventh anniversary of the Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, a program for a radical restructuring of the Malagasy society on completely new principles. On this occasion Guerman Guirev, the general secretary of the Soviet Association for Friendship With the Peoples of Africa, answers questions put by the APN correspondent.

"The anniversary of the Charter is not just a simple celebration, it is in a way a point of departure for much thinking and evaluation on our part. Why, in fact, in Madagascar's socio-political history, a history rich in events, do we put special emphasis on the month of December 1975? This is no doubt due to the fact that the events of that time once again confirmed that the country's socialist orientation, consecrated in 'Boky Mena,' is the outcome of the very struggle for national liberation and offers a real prospect for progressive social changes in the interest of the broad masses of people.

"The restructuring of the society on socialist principles is a complex process that requires unrelenting work and daily effort by everyone. The Malagasys realize this perfectly well. Only demagogues and irresponsible persons are capable of promising the people that it is possible to go in one day, as if by magic, from an economy that is unstable, dependent and still suffering from the aftermath of the colonial regime to a developed socialist economy. As we can read in the 'Boky Mena:' 'Our task, which is both noble and imposing, is a long and exacting job requiring sacrifice and self-denial in behalf of the people, the work and patriotism.' It is right there that true patriots see their goal.

"The Malagasy people has shown its desire and determination to follow the way of socialism, in the presidential elections that were recently held in the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar]. In that respect, it is proper to speak of the unity of the people of Madagascar in realizing the noble objectives of the Malagasy revolution. Let us remember that Lenin believed that unity, of party and people, of the working class and the peasantry, as well as all the laboring masses, was the most powerful and invincible force. And this unity is only possible on a socialistic basis. The USSR in itself constitutes the most spectacular demonstration of that unity. The road traveled by the Soviet Union in the 1960's only serves as proof. It seems that before that time history never knew a nation that went at such a rapid pace from a state of backwardness, distress, disorganization, to a state of great modern power with an extremely

high cultural level, in which the people's wellbeing is continually rising."

[Question] "Familiarizing Soviet public opinion with Madagascar's history and its present is among the tasks of the "Soviet Union-Madagascar Friendship Society", which works in close cooperation with your association. What can you tell us on that subject?"

[Answer] "The feelings of friendship that animate the Malagasy and Soviet peoples find expression in these very concrete activities. The goal of the society is to contribute to a better knowledge of Madagascar on the part of the Soviets. We have to our credit demonstrations as important as the organization in Moscow of a Malagasy book exposition, the aid contributed toward the success of the tour of the Malagasy national singing and dance ensemble, and the holding of Tananarive days in Erevan.

"The latter demonstration is worthy of a very special mention. The days for the RDM capital were organized in Erevan for the first time. Our Malagasy hosts were able to see, living and working in the RSS [Russian Soviet State] Armenia, Armenians, Russians, Ukrainians, Georgians, as well as representatives of other nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union. The progress obtained by their joint efforts was of enormous interest to the Malagasys. In fact, these days Armenia is producing 1,000 times more than in the year the USSR was founded. The development of branches such as the electronics and electrotechnical industries, mechanical engineering and the development of devices for controlling and measuring are proceeding at an increasingly accelerated pace. Armenia, which formerly imported even its nails, now exports 70 categories of industrial products.

"In talking about our traditional forms of activity, I want to mention above all the organizing of evening performances in the Friendship of the Peoples Hall in Moscow. These evenings are normally devoted to the memorable dates in the life of the Malagasy people. They take place in an atmosphere that is at once solemn and relaxed. Muscovites talk with their Malagasy friends and at the same time become familiar with Malagasy songs and dances. Representatives from the RDM embassy, public personages of the USSR, Soviet and Malagasy students, as well as rank-and-file members of the Friendship Society attend these solemn occasions.

"Thus far, we have only spoken of one side of the Society's activities, more precisely, about the propagation of knowledge about Madagascar. Talk to me, please, about the opposite meaning of this process, including spectacular expositions that have been displayed in the RDM, demonstrations prepared with the participation of RSS Armenia and RSS Estonia. Soviet Union days, with the participation of the RSS of Georgia, have also been a great success. The success in work and progress recorded in all areas of the national economy, science and culture, related by the members of the Soviet delegation, have helped the Malagasys to get a more accurate idea of Soviet Georgia, for example, of the changes that have occurred in that republic during the years of its free development within the united family of the peoples who are brothers of the USSR.

"Finally, at the time of the visit of the cosmonaut-pilot, Youri Romanenko, the president of the 'Soviet Union-Madagascar Friendship Society,' the cultural

cooperation plan for the coming years was signed with our partners. Thus, the implementation of this cooperation program is our principal task today. In order to accomplish it, we are proposing that we work together.

8946

CSO: 3419/474

STRENGTHENED RELATIONS WITH IRAN DESCRIBED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 27 Dec 82 pp 2, 4

[Excerpt] ANTA ["TARATRA" NATIONALE INFORMATION AGENCY]--The first charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran sent his credentials yesterday morning to Minister Christian Remi Richard.

The Malgasy chief of diplomacy expressed himself in the following terms:

"Shortly after the Southwest Islands of the Indian Ocean Conference, I am especially happy to receive His Honor the charge d'affaires as a representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Iran is a country friendly to Madagascar which also borders the Indian Ocean. I am all the more happy because the Islamic Republic of Iran, like the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], is a non-aligned country and both countries are equally engaged in a struggle for liberation of their peoples and for their economic emancipation through South-South cooperation, an idea that is especially dear to our chief of state, if you recall the Sixth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries which was held in Havana in 1979.

"As far as the Foreign Affairs Ministry is concerned, we are going to do everything possible to make your work easy and enable you to accomplish your highest duties effectively on Malgasy soil and promote further closeness in the relations of friendship between the peoples of Iran and of Madagascar."

The Iranian diplomat, when he submitted his credentials, said:

"I am very honored to present to you my credentials as interim charge d'affaires for the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar."

A Communique From the Iranian Embassy in Tananarive

In the name of the all-powerful God, the fifth official and political delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran, led by His Excellency Mr Lavasani, special envoy of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and political director general for Africa, Asia and the Indian Ocean, arrived in Tananarive on Tuesday 7 December 1982. This was an official visit for the purpose of developing bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural fields, to promote the

exchange of views on international problems and open the embassy of the Islamic Republic in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

The delegation was received by His Excellency, President Dider Ratsiraka, the president of the RDM, in a meeting that lasted 2 hours. In the course of the audience the delegation transmitted to His Excellency, Mr Ratsiraka messages of congratulations upon his re-election, from President Khomeyni. The interview was a fruitful one.

At the time of the trip, a letter from Dr Ali Akbar Velayati was sent to the Malagasy authorities. In the letter, the Iranian minister of foreign affairs confirmed his desire to strengthen the bilateral relations between the two countries, and reaffirmed the Islamic Republic's support for all underprivileged nations and progressive countries.

He affirmed the continuity of the non-alignment policy of the Muslim people and Iran's militant government.

During the talk with His Excellency, the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, which took place in an atmosphere of understanding, profound friendship and fraternity, the Iranian delegation stated that the support of both peoples and their respective regimes is the only way to achieve continuity in their non-alignment policies.

Where international problems are concerned, the two parties share common views. The delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran thanked the Malagasy government and people for their sense of responsibility.

During the delegation's talks with both the minister of Industry and the minister of Commerce, its members expressed their hope for a continuation of the talks and exchanges of views between the two countries. They reiterated Iran's desire to develop political and economic relations with Madagascar.

8946

CSO: 3419/474

MALAWIANS TO BE TRAINED IN CANADA

Blantyre THIS IS MALAWI in English No 1, Jan 83 p 19

[Text]

Malawi and Canada on November 15 signed a memorandum of understanding under which Malawians working in the agriculture, transportation and rural development sectors will study at various Canadian training institutions.

Under the agreement, Canada will grant Malawi K729,806 (approximately 665,000 Canadian dollars) to finance the training programme.

The in-Canada training project aims at providing both academic and practical training to Malawians at various Canadian training colleges and companies in agriculture, transport and rural development.

These are the three sectors in which it has been recognised that more appropriately trained personnel are needed to ensure successful implementation of development plans, according to a press release issued at the signing ceremony at the Ministry of Finance Headquarters.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. L. Chakakala Chaziya, signed on behalf of Malawi while the Lusaka-based Canadian High Commissioner to Malawi, Mr. Douglas J. Fogerty, signed on behalf of his government.

Mr. Chaziya said as a developing country, Malawi still faces trained manpower shortages in

the three development sectors for which the grant has been offered.

The success of the in-Canada training project would lead to the strengthening of managerial and technical skills in the country and it would also reduce Malawi's dependence on technical assistance personnel who still manned some of her essential services, he said.

Malawi, the Finance Minister added, appreciated and valued Canada's gesture of friendship and cooperation as reflected by the staff training grant.

The grant was yet another milestone in the economic, educational and social development of this country, Mr. Chaziya said.

The Canadian High Commissioner said earlier that his country was pleased to be associated with the agricultural and transportation development of Malawi.

Canada worked closely with Malawi in the now completed Malawi-Canada railway project linking the country's rail system to the Mchinji border with Zambia.

This project, said Mr. Fogerty, together with the dairy and Natural Resources College projects were some of the examples which needed trained manpower●

BRIEFS

SAWDUST BRIQUETTES FOR FUEL--The Forestry Industry Division in the Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources has started making briquettes from sawdust for use as fuel. At present only the Blantyre Sawmill is manufacturing the briquettes, but the Dedza and Zomba sawmills will start making the pieces as soon as machinery for the project is installed. [Excerpt] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 8-14 Jan 83 p 1]

SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN--Malawi has borrowed K1.2 million (approximately 1.3 million Rand) from the South African Government to finance acquisition of reserve seed stocks and construction of seed storage facilities at the National Seed Company headquarters in Lilongwe. The loan, to be repaid over a ten-year period after a five-year grace period, carries a two-percent per annum interest. Malawi's minister of finance, Mr. L. Chakakala Chaziya, signed the loan agreement on behalf of the government here while the South African Ambassador to Malawi, Mr. Petrus L. T. Snyman, signed on behalf of his government. Mr. Chaziya said at the ceremony that as agriculture is the backbone of Malawi's economy the loan would go a long way in furthering the cause of farming, particularly in rural areas. Noting the loan's "soft" nature and its favourite repayment terms, Mr. Chaziya said that in these days of economic turbulence, high inflation and economic recession, it was hard to obtain a loan that was not characterised by high interest rates. "The scheme will provide adequate carry-over stocks and also have foreign currency while the projected improved seed storage facilities will prevent loss of seed," the Ambassador said. South Africa, he added, was proud to be associated with the project, having proof of the hard working nature of farmers at rural area level in this country. The loan agreement signed on November 26 last year was a result of nearly two years of negotiations between the government, according to Dr Alexander J. Shaw, the Embassy Counsellor. [Text] [Blantyre THIS IS MALAWI in English No 1, Jan 83 p 21]

CSO: 3400/645

POLITICAL BUREAU DISCUSSES 'HOT' ISSUES

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 6 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Several issues, considered to be 'hot,' were discussed yesterday afternoon by top level officials of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] in particular the holdup of the CEB [Central Electricity Board], the circumstances surrounding the death of Sylvio Suntoo, how Clifford Esther was seriously wounded and the marked increase of crime and drug use.

The Political Bureau members discussed these issues in the presence of Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth (who is also a member of the Political Bureau). The MMM is concerned by the current situation and expressed this concern to the prime minister and to the minister of interior.

In MMM circles, people were recently astonished by the fact that some of the police raids against well-known drug traffickers did not have the expected results. The drug network shows to be a very complex one and the fight against that evil does not seem to have been stepped up with the government, at least not in the view of several leading officials within the MMM.

Moreover, the question of leaks in exam papers--which was the subject of a board of inquiry--was also discussed as was a report from Judge Lallah on the illegal hiring of workers by the previous regime. The MMM is interested in the outcome of these reports.

In connection with the police, two items were mentioned: the Police Fund and the contract to provide meals for policemen.

In the general sphere of law and order, it was agreed that there is need for a thorough reorganization of the police. The MMM hopes that strong measures will be taken in the future to reinforce law and order.

8796

CSO: 3419/434

MAURITIUS

INTERVIEW WITH PRIME MINISTER

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 17 Jan 83 pp 1,4

[Interview with Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister, by Sydney Selvon at the prime minister's residence in Vacoas: "All 'Valid' Candidates, Including SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam], Can Aspire to Become President of the Republic; The Berenger-PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] Dispute: 'I Will Intervene Personally'"; no date specified]

[Text] Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam has not been ruled out by the MMM-PSM-OPR [Mauritian Militant Movement-Mauritian Socialist Party-Organization of the Rodrigues People] government as a possible candidate for the presidency of the Mauritian Republic-to-be. That was what was brought out by a question posed to Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth by LE MAURICIEN during an interview he granted our news editor, Sydney Selvon, at the prime minister's residence in Vacoas.

In that interview Mr Jugnauth expressed anxiety about the braking effect of the recent political crises on economic recovery, and he said that he will intervene personally to sort things out between Mr Paul Berenger, on the one hand, and Mr Harish Boodhoo and his PSM friends, on the other hand, in order for the government to regain its unity.

In another connection--specifically, concerning the bilateral cooperation contemplated with Cuba following the visit of Fidel Castro Ruz's deputy to Mauritius--Mr Jugnauth stated in answer to a question that at no time has military cooperation been contemplated and that "there isn't any need for it."

Here is the main part of the interview that Mr Jugnauth granted us:

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, has the government settled on its choice for president-to-be of the Mauritian Republic?

[Answer] Not yet!

[Question] Has Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam been definitely ruled out?

[Answer] (after a pause for reflection) We have not ruled out anyone. We intend to look at all valid candidacies.

[Question] Where does the republic plan stand? Will it be carried out by 12 March?

[Answer] The legislation is being prepared. It will not be ready by 12 March. We need more time. But we intend to carry out the plan this very year.

[Question] Is Parliament going to designate the president or will he be designated in another fashion?

[Answer] We are currently examining various formulas before making a decision. We don't yet know which one will be adopted.

[Question] To move to another topical subject: what type of bilateral cooperation with Cuba are you contemplating following the Cuban vicepresident's visit to Mauritius?

[Answer] Our two countries are mainly agricultural and they have their dependence on sugar in common. The Cubans have done a lot of work in the area of the growing of sugar cane, its diseases, new varieties of sugar cane, and, most of all, the utilization of sugar cane by-products. We have much to gain through an exchange of data. In Mauritius as well we have done a great deal. MSIRI [Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute] has done a lot of scientific research, and the two countries will be helping one another by sharing their knowledge. I am also thinking about exchange in the areas of culture and sports. I would even say that we can learn a great deal from the Cuban socialist experience. I don't want to be misunderstood here on this subject: in Mauritius people have the annoying habit of misinterpreting that kind of statement. By no means do I mean that we should introduce the political system existing in Cuba into Mauritius. The Cubans have carried out a socialist experiment in the manner in which they have seen fit. As for us, one should also not forget that we want to build socialism in Mauritius. Perhaps the Cuban experience, thanks to contacts and exchanges of views, will be of some assistance to us for doing our work here.

No Military Cooperation With Cuba

[Question] Has there been any question of military cooperation with Cuba?

[Answer] No, at no time has that been contemplated. There isn't any need for it.

[Question] In March you are going to be attending the conference of non-aligned countries in New Delhi. What ideas are you going to support there?

[Answer] Our stand is clear. We do not want to be under the influence of any bloc, especially those of the two superpowers. We want to be able to use our own judgment with complete freedom vis-a-vis all international problems. We also want to be in a position to act without any apprehension in the light of our assessment of those problems. We do of course have interests in common with the Third World countries. We need to consult each other in order to help one another and to resist the two forces that weigh heavily on international affairs nowadays. We will of course be referring to specific issues at the non-aligned conference that we will be discussing with participants. Those issues have to do with Latin America, Africa, Asia, and of course the Indian Ocean, Diego Garcia, world peace, etc. Our stands on those issues are already well-known and we are going to reiterate them to show our solidarity with the Third World and the peoples still struggling for their liberation.

[Question] After 6 months of the country's non-aligned foreign policy, what are the policy's concrete results?

[Answer] My personal philosophy is that I do not look for immediate results in everything I do. Today we live in a world in which the paths of truth and righteousness--the right course--are very difficult to follow. When one does follow them there isn't immediate payoff in terms of results. What we need first is a policy in which we sincerely and honestly believe, and we must then support it in all sincerity. It doesn't pay off right away; it will do so in the future.

[Question] In the domestic area, are you satisfied that the Mauritian private sector is "playing the game," as they say, in terms of potential economic recovery?

[Answer] All over the place I see that the tendency in the private sector is to complain about problems and financial difficulties. Frankly I don't yet see that awaited recovery. I want the private sector to play the game because it is clear that it has nothing to gain by doing otherwise. I must also acknowledge here that the situation of political crisis acts as somewhat of a brake on getting things going again, because the crisis generates uncertainty and then people just wait for what is going to happen.

[Question] Concerning that crisis, what is the government going to do to reestablish confidence?

[Answer] If everything doesn't get done at the leadership level in terms of both parties—if we do not show our goodwill and good faith—if we do not create confidence among ourselves—and if we do not show by our actions that we want to solve the country's problems by seriously getting down to work, as is proper and right—it will be really difficult to carry out contemplated change.

[Question] Is the dispute between you and Mr Paul Berenger settled for good?

[Answer] We have had frank discussion in the Political Bureau. We laid everything out on the table. After all the comrades have each agreed to do their jobs in the government and there is no question of encroachment on my rights and prerogatives as prime minister, I am confident that there won't be any more problems between us. We will also do everything we can to ensure that the trust that has been reestablished between me and Paul Berenger will also be reestablished between us and our comrade Harish Boodhoo. That is the only way for us to have a really well-knit team to continue the work started after the election.

[Question] Were authority relationships clearly defined at the conclusion of the recent crisis?

[Answer] Of course, particularly as regards the rights and prerogatives of the prime minister, but that does not mean that there aren't going to be any consultations. Besides, I have never acted otherwise: it has always been my custom to consult my comrades, especially my comrade the finance minister and the deputy prime minister.

[Question] One of the elements in the crisis was bad relations between Mr Berenger, on the one hand, and Mr Boodhoo, his ministers, his party, and their newspaper, on the other hand. Do you believe that the attacks on both sides will be able to stop after so much rancor?

[Answer] Of course people aren't robots that can be adjusted a certain way and then put back in their original position. That is why things are not going to change overnight. But I believe that goodwill and good faith are gradually going to prevail. It's not impossible.

[Question] Would you intervene personally?

[Answer] I will use all my influence with Paul Berenger and with our PSM comrades as well.

[Question] Are you going to carry out a reshuffle of the Cabinet?

[Answer] For the moment I feel that no reshuffling is proving to be necessary. Therefore, I do not intend to reshuffle the government for the time being.

[Question] What is the current state of your relations with your party, the MMM?

[Answer] My relations with my party are always good. I have done nothing against my party; I have not moved away from the party.

[Question] Do you think that since communalism lost ground on 11 June it has picked up again thanks to the recent political crises?

[Answer] Communalism--that's a long-standing debate! It stems from certain historical occurrences. It will be a long and exacting job to dispel it. All Mauritians have to feel equal in society, at all levels. Each person must advance according to his merits, and matters of community or color must not be taken into consideration. In the MMM we did a great deal of work up to 11 June, and of course the PSM made its contribution. It is evident that what happened during the political crises caused a reaction hostile to the direction that we had taken. It is certain that that reaction will not do the country any good. On the contrary, it gives rise to mistrust. It is up to us, the political leaders, to be very careful to avoid such situations.

9631

CSO: 3419/462

PARLIAMENT MAY AIM FOR MARCH REPUBLIC ACCESSION DATE

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 17 Jan 83 p 1

[Article: "A Long Parliamentary Session To Permit the Country's Accession to Republic Status"]

[Text] The 1983-1984 budget might be presented before the end of the current session.

Parliament will start work again on 22 February and will continue to sit until June. At least that is what the government is contemplating in anticipation of the country's accession to republic status. In government circles people are saying that it is not out of the question that the 1983-1984 budget will be presented before the end of June; that would amount to the presentation of two budgets during a single session.

The government's objective in extending the duration of the current parliamentary session over an entire year is mainly to permit the country to accede to republic status. At the same time it will give the government time to carry out all its plans listed in the Speech From the Throne if it works in double-quick fashion.

Regarding the timing of Mauritius' accession to republic status, the month of March is being constantly mentioned, which would make it possible for the event to coincide with the 15th anniversary of independence. But in government circles people observe that such timing is not at all certain, given that the drawing up of a new constitution--which is to be entrusted to a Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation expert--will take time.

As for the government's presenting the 1983-1984 budget before the end of the current session, nothing prevents the government from doing that. In fact, the Legislative Assembly's "Standing Orders" provide that a parliamentary session's term begins with the opening of Parliament and comes to an end with its adjournment, without making specific mention of "Government Business."

The resumption of parliamentary proceedings on 22 February will be marked by an ordinary parliamentary session since Parliament was not adjourned when it was last in session in December.

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CSO: 3419/461

BERENGER, JUGNAUTH DIFFERENCE NOTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 14 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Lindsay Riviere under the heading "Opinion": "Jugnauth/Berenger: Complex Relations"]

[Text] Through several recent press statements the head of the government, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, has publicly expounded what seems to him to be the basic cause of the intermittent crisis that has been undermining the government since September and has been poisoning the political atmosphere in Mauritius: conflicting conceptions in the MMM of the prime minister's role, function and powers in an MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement/Mauritian Socialist Party coalition] government.

In L'EXPRESS on Tuesday and LE NOUVEAU MILITANT yesterday Mr Jugnauth defined his conception this way: the prime minister is a prime minister in title and in fact, fully exercising the powers conferred on him by the constitution, discharging the duties with which he is charged with strict respect for the laws, and, because of the government being a coalition, governing not as the "nominee" of the authorities of one party but as the head of all the Left's electoral forces, having stood at election and been recognized as head of those forces by a half million voters, and deriving his legitimacy therefrom.

The second conception, more common in countries that are Marxist or progressive or with centralized forms of government, is the one preached by a wing of the MMM (led, Mr Jugnauth gives one to understand, by Mr Paul Berenger) which, resting on the party's constitution, would favor "the institution of collegial leadership at the head of the government." In that collegial leadership the prime minister would be, on paper and in fact, only the "first among equals"--in a way a hostage of the party's authorities, subject to the party's directives, and bound by the party's advice. That would be equivalent to transposing the type of power relationships and relations current within the MMM previous to 11 June to the leadership of the government. There was an illustration of this during the new government's early days with the breakfasts for three (Jugnauth, Berenger, Boodhoo) in the prime

minister's office. Those breakfasts, through the process of continuous consultation that was established, were then equivalent in practice to a form of "collegial leadership." Well, one cannot help remembering that the prime minister quickly put a stop to them. It is easy to imagine why. Trained in the parliamentary school of Westminster, Mr Jugnauth undoubtedly realized very quickly that he was weakening his authority by making himself accountable on a daily basis for what he did. He clearly intended to fill the shoes of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam--who had given the job a "presidential" style in the course of 20 years of personal power--on his own.

Did Mr Paul Berenger underestimate Mr Jugnauth's determination to fully occupy his post? Yet as early as May 1982 Mr Jugnauth set the tone for his future administration in an interview with LE MAURICIEN ("If I Become Prime Minister . . ."). At that time he told us, "The prime minister definitely has prerogatives, and I certainly intend to use them to the utmost in all circumstances. Certain persons in Mauritius think that, say, Paul Berenger will have more power than I or will overshadow me in the government. I think those people don't know me well enough! There is no question of my giving up my prerogatives to Berenger or surrendering to him when our interests conflict."

Looking back over the passage of time, that assertion throws light on quite a bit of behavior.

Well, the crisis in which Messrs Jugnauth and Berenger have been at loggerheads since October and which led up to several scenarios (including, it was learned in October, the suggestion of a change in the government's leadership) stems basically from two sets of reflexes:

- Mr Jugnauth, who was given a rough time and humiliated for a long time by Labor propaganda, has become more ambitious, wishes to further assert his personality and authority, shares Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam's same exalted idea of the office of prime minister, but thinks he is compelled to keep the minister of finance in a secondary role in order not to substantiate the argument of his opponents that he is only a creation of Berenger's.
- Mr Paul Berenger is not in the habit of playing secondary roles. Clearly he has a definite problem reconciling himself to the idea that he is no longer the secretary general of the MMM--controlling everything--facing a Jugnauth busy elsewhere at the bar--and therefore imposing his will on his colleagues more easily than is the case today.

So nowadays Mr Jugnauth feels himself doubly threatened: threatened in his public image by a press that he thinks is closer to Mr Berenger than to him and that, he says, "has created the impression that I am not the real prime minister;" and then threatened in his very office by Mr Berenger who, in Jugnauth's opinion, would like to lock him into a system of government which

does not correspond to the idea he has of his own job. Jugnauth reacts to this vis-a-vis the press with increased distrust and by himself taking up the allegations of supposed plots against him, and vis-a-vis the MMM by taking refuge in his prerogatives and by relying on the support of the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] and on everyone who doesn't like Mr Berenger.

Breaking the cycle of crises that from one ordeal to the next have been weakening the normal working of this country's institutions presupposes that everyone in a position to influence the course of events in this matter clarify their thinking.

On Tuesday Mr Jugnauth played a new card: reversing his October stand (when he was proposing a general election if the alliance were not maintained), this time he was reacting to the new situation created by the MMM's slow drift toward favoring early elections by his setting a contingent vote in Parliament of formal censure of the government by MMM members as a condition for dissolution.

It would be tragic for the country, which is already traumatized by the October events, for things to get to that stage!

Likewise it would be tragic in our opinion, and we say this clearly and frankly, for the situation in the MMM to lead to the possibility of the appointment of a new head of the government, that possibility being an argument that has lately been taken up to some extent elsewhere in part of the press. That would be an initiative that LE MAURICIEN would absolutely and strongly oppose considering the circumstances that would have led up to it and because it would be an obvious case of "breach of public trust." You don't change riders after one furlong in a race. That would be a monumental swindle. The MMM campaigned as much on Mr Jugnauth the man, whose personality and political moderation did a great deal to give the electorate a feeling of security, as on the party program. Consequently, there can be no question of substituting a newcomer for him in midcourse without turning first to the nation.

The country today needs Mr Jugnauth as much as it needs Mr Berenger, with their respective duties--the former more assured in his authority, the latter better supported in his difficult task of getting the country back on the track.

Mr Jugnauth is making a big mistake by paying attention to his opponents' allegations to the effect that the entire independent press is endeavoring to bring about his downfall.

Quite to the contrary, here we have on several occasions encouraged the prime minister to better establish his authority.

On 29 September 1982, well before the first government crisis, we were writing under the heading "Bad Mood and Nervousness"--referring to Mr Jugnauth's frequent hints about his possible resignation in the face of criticism--"Mentioning from time to time the fact that he (Mr Jugnauth) is not particularly fond of the job of prime minister can do only harm to the authority, effectiveness, and public image of a prime minister who, if he doesn't watch out, will be perceived as a result of his own statements to be a bird of passage in the office he has or even be perceived as being nostalgic about the bar--this at a time when we need decisiveness, a strong grip, and authority at the head of the state more than ever."

On 22 October, shortly after the MMM/PSM crisis and when the Labor press was referring to anti-Jugnauth plots, LE MAURICIEN was editorializing under the heading "A New Departure":

"Hence several attitudes on the part of the new government seem desirable to us in the difficult times we are living through.

- A new and greater solidarity around the prime minister: his authority has managed to appear somewhat weakened by intermediaries having been turned to as referees. The PM [prime minister] presided over the June transition with calmness, dignity, tact, and competence. Though he has been rushing around a bit lately, he has nevertheless tried fairly to play the card that he plays best and the one any PM put in a similar situation would have played--the card of conciliation and compromise. In that regard Mr Jugnauth remains in our eyes an effective reference point who provides a feeling of security."

At the height of the disagreement between Mr Jugnauth and his party over the interpretation to be given to the constitution in the event of government-party dispute, I defended (in WEEK-END) the point of view according to which it is Mr Jugnauth's duty to have the national constitution prevail over the MMM's internal constitution. Finally, on 3 November ("Principles and Tactics") we recalled that the image that the nation has of Mr Jugnauth is that of a man with principles and we encouraged him to defend his principles.

This approach is clear: LE MAURICIEN is basically constitutionalist and devoted to the country's institutions; it sometimes criticizes men who run them but is respectful of their office. It is in that spirit that with regard to the prime minister LE MAURICIEN has set out a proper and dignified mode of behavior but encouraged him to further assert himself and to move up more into the front line.

Because in our opinion there can be no question that the assertion of his authority is expressing itself solely or primarily by means of an attempt to "neutralize" the minister of finance, at a time when the latter--confronted

with a gigantic task on which the future of the Jugnauth government depends, and taking responsibility for all the country's problems--needs all the material and moral assistance he can get.

Messrs Jugnauth and Berenger have great virtues and great failings. The former is dignified, wise, and level-headed, but he is too sensitive to gossip and does not seem to be able to distinguish between an honest criticism and a low blow.

Mr Berenger, for his part, has dynamism and has extraordinary intelligence, strength of character and capacity for hard work, but he sometimes has terrible relations with people and an annoying habit of colliding with them and wanting to impose his tempo on them. But he is obviously the most valuable asset the PM has between now and 1987 for making a success of his administration.

Their respective missions between now and 1987 are straightforward: it is up to Mr Jugnauth to inspire and lead the country in the pursuit of basic objectives (Mauritianism, civic spirit, effort, democracy, work) by imposing iron discipline and rift-free solidarity on his lieutenants; it is up to Mr Berenger to produce the concrete results so that progress and socialism are not just hollow electoral slogans.

These are complementary responsibilities and require that the two men, putting their differences aside, learn to better accept each other as they are in reality and not as each would want to see the other be.

9631

CSO: 3419/463

COLUMN BY SYDNEY SELVON LAMBASTING FALL OF USSR SATELLITE

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 26 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Sydney Selvon: "The Indian Ocean, A Dumping Ground?"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The USSR does not give a hoot about the right of the people on our planet to live in safety. It deserves to be most severely condemned by the international community.

It is therefore to be hoped that such a condemnation will be formulated as soon as possible by appropriate authorities: United Nations, nonaligned countries (will they dare to do it or will they be afraid to add another controversy to their relations), various international organization for the protection of the environment, human rights, etc.

Considering that /Cosmos 1402/ could have crashed headlong into the island, we feel entitled to suggest that Mauritius make an official protest. The 1,000 miles between us and the point of impact are insignificant since they correspond to only a few meters on the orbital path of the satellite so that a very small deviation could have caused us to be hit.

Or have we allowed ourselves to be instilled with the idea that larger countries have of us: are we only "specks of dust," "confetti" on the Indian Ocean so that, mathematically speaking, the chances that a satellite will fall on our heads are quite negligible?

But what is outrageous is precisely that superpowers, with the arrogance which characterizes them and with full impunity, may launch over our heads objects that are likely to fall back down on us, the question of probability being in fact just a way of /"adding insult to injury"/ as they seem to say to us: /"That is nothing: I endangered your life only to the rate of 0.002 percent!"/

But what right do you have, Sir, to endanger my life?

And let us not forget that the other piece of /Cosmos 1402,/ the part that is highly radioactive, is about to fall back down on our planet, maybe in a rain of radioactive material. Will it fall into the Indian Ocean, Gentlemen? We are asking you because we have reasons to suspect that, in spite of what you are telling us, you have chosen our area to be a dumping ground since the Atlantic and the Pacific would be far too risky politically and... financially --considering that you had to pay millions of dollars in damages when the other /Cosmos/ fell into the Canadian great north, which also caused a huge international scandal...

Are we really sure that the Soviets (and the Americans since /Skylab/ went almost right over our heads before foundering near Australia) have absolutely no way of directing their failing satellites toward a given landing point?

We are not questioning here the need for space research for peaceful purposes. Yet, nuclear motors should be avoided (Carter was said to have unsuccessfully made such an offer to the Soviets) and ways should be found to propel into outer space or fully disintegrate satellites about to expire.

However, it is imperative for nations which, like Mauritius, have preserved certain values, including respect for man's right to live safely in his environment, to raise their voices and use all diplomatic means available to convince powers and superpowers that they have nothing to gain by placing additional threats on human lives and on the very existence of all forms of life on our planet.

Now that they have stored on land huge quantities of weapons capable of exterminating all life on our planet, these powers are preparing war from space, so to take a better aim at their objectives on the earth should there be a war.

At the next conference of nonaligned countries, in the land of Mahatma Gandhi, Mauritian diplomacy should bring itself to the international community's attention by taking an energetic stance in defense of certain values which are about to be suppressed by the cynicism of the international political right and left.

Some may smile and tell us: who is going to listen to us? Do you think that Mauritius can change the world?

We shall answer them here and now by this excellent quotation from an interview which the prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, gave us recently:

/"My own philosophy is not to look for immediate results in my undertakings. We are now living in a world where the roads to truth and right, the right-eous road, are quite difficult to follow. When we follow them, we are not rewarded right away. What we need, to begin with, is a policy in which we honestly and sincerely believe, and we must sincerely adhere to it. It will not pay right away. It will pay in the future."/

Our question was about the results of his government's present nonaligned foreign policy.

Apart from that, we cannot help closing our article on a question that titillates our conscience: if it was an American radioactive object that was wandering above our heads like a sword of Damocles, would not certain countries in the region hurry to rush upon Yankee imperialism?

9294

CSO: 3419/502

BRIEFS

GULF JOBS—Inter-Management (Mauritius), a new subsidiary of the Rogers Group, plans to hire some 3,000 persons a year to work in the Gulf countries and in Saudi Arabia. The Mauritian company was established with the help of Inter-Management Ltd. (Great Britain), a British company which specializes in recruiting. This British company supplies foreign workers for many large companies operating in the above-mentioned countries. Christian Couacaud, president and director general of the Rogers Group who toured these countries last March, said that there are very interesting openings for Mauritians and he thinks that 10,000 of our compatriots could find jobs shortly. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 27 Dec 82 p 6] 8796

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES—For the first time in its history, the island of Mauritius will host a conference of the World Council of Churches from 25 January to 3 February. Some 50 foreign delegates will gather in Mauritius for that event including prominent theologians from all over the world. Various religions will be represented at the conference. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Dec 82 p 5] 8796

1982 SUGAR HARVEST—The 1982 crop year for sugar ended, as expected, with a record harvest of sugar cane totalling 6,581,862 tons. The previous record of 6,402,277 tons was set back in 1976. In terms of sugar production, the 21 sugar refineries produced 687,940 tons of sugar which is far below the record production (718,464 tons) obtained in 1973. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Dec 82 p 4] 8796

OIL DEAL WITH KUWAIT—Mauritius and Kuwait yesterday initialled an intergovernmental oil contract by which the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation will provide part of the oil supplies of Mauritius. The contract will definitively be signed around the beginning of February. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Dec 82 p 1] 8796

CONSERVATION PAYS OFF—The new policy of energy conservation adopted by the Mauritian Government is beginning to pay off. Yesterday, the government officially announced that in 1983 Mauritius will save the equivalent of 95 million rupees in hard currency and that the prices paid by consumers for gasoline and paraffin will go down by 1 rupee per gallon. The announcement came after 3 days of talks between the government and Kuwait and the signing of an oil contract with that country. The government has even managed to

include the multinationals in its new energy policy allowing them 75 percent of the supply market. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 31 Dec 82 p 1] 8796

AIR MAURITIUS BOOM—Air Mauritius, the national airline company, is currently going through an unprecedented "boom" in terms of both finances and expansion. This development is in contrast with what is happening to big companies such as Panam and Japan Airlines which—to quote the words of IATA [International Air Transport Association] in its 1982 Annual Report—"are walking a tightrope with the yawning chasm of bankruptcy on one side and a slippery slope on the other." A preliminary financial report for the first 6 months of the fiscal year (April to September 1982) shows that the Mauritian company had profits totalling 21 million rupees while its profits for the previous year (1 April 1981 to 31 March 1982) were around 28.2 million rupees. On the strength of this financial performance, Air Mauritius intends to purchase this year a second Boeing-707 with capacity for 150 passengers. More space will be assigned to cargo in this aircraft than in the standard Boeing. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 5 Jan 83 p 1] 8796

DELEGATION FROM SEYCHELLES—A large delegation from the Seychelles is due in Mauritius on 27 January to discuss with Mauritian government officials the possibility of expanding trade between these two countries and the implementation of several industrial projects. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 10 Jan 83 p 4] 8796

FREE ZONE EMPLOYMENT—Two days ago, the government approved the concession of five permits to set up enterprises in the free zone, three development permits and two permits for the service free zone. If these projects become a reality, they could bring to the country annual revenues of more than 36 million rupees and could generate 200 jobs. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 8 Jan 83 p 1] 8796

NO IMPACT FROM POUND—However worrying the current drop in value of the pound sterling may be, it will not affect to a great extent the Mauritian economy. An economist from the private sector has pointed out that the impact of this drop will be mitigated by the reduced cost of our imports from the United Kingdom. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 12 Jan 83 p 1] 8796

WOOL EXPORTS DOWN—According to preliminary figures, exports of wool articles manufactured in Mauritius were down last year by about 12 percent compared to 1981. Estimated figures show that in 1982 Mauritius exported 9.7 million items compared to 11 million during the previous year, a volume which made this country the third biggest exporter of pure wool garments in the world. The drop in orders is attributed to changes in consumer trends in our major markets. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 10 Jan 83 p 1] 8796

4,431 SUPERFLUOUS CIVIL SERVANTS—No less than 4,431 supernumerary employees were counted in some departments of the civil service and government-controlled agencies as a result of a study conducted by a commission of top

level officials from the Ministry of Finance. This study, conducted at the request of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, is aimed at cutting back on government expenditures and it also calls for a survey of Crown lands which are not being used and could be worked by the supernumerary workers if the government decides to retrain them. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 11 Jan 83 p 17] 8796

WATER RATES UP--Rates for drinking water which went up by 15 percent in January could be increased by an additional 15 percent next July. As a matter of fact the World Bank called for a 30 percent hike in water rates as a condition to grant a loan destined to improve water supplies throughout the island within the framework of the Structural Adjustment Loan II. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 11 Jan 83 p 17] 8796

HOUSE APPLICATIONS SOAR--The desire to own one's own house remains very strong among Mauritians. This is what statistics indicate based on the number of applications which the government has received. According to an official document published by the Ministry of Housing, it seems that at least 23,724 persons who do not own land filed applications over a period of just 1 month, from 28 June to 27 July last year. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 7 Jan 83 p 47] 8796

JUGNAUTH WITH MARXIST YOUTH--GMR-Prime Minister Meeting Today--Setting Up an Anti-Drug Movement: Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, the prime minister, will be spending part of his day today having discussions with the leaders of the "Groupe Morisyen Revolisyoner" (Revolutionary Mauritian Group) [GMR]. This movement of young Marxist-Leninists, which gave its full support to the MMM in the last municipal elections, is planning to make proposals to the prime minister with respect to economic strategy, to report on the repercussions of the recent political crisis among the population, and then to talk about the general situation regarding unemployment, the IRA [Industrial Relations Act], the POA [Public Order Act], and the nationalization of the sugar industry. The GMR will also be telling Mr Aneerood Jugnauth about their establishment of an anti-drug movement to help the authorities in that area. In addition, the GMR will be holding an exhibition during the last week of February to commemorate the abolition of slavery. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Jan 83 p 4] 9631

MMM/PSM MIXED COMMISSION--Starting today all issues that might arise between the MMM and PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] will be settled at the level of the mixed commission of the two parties. In that context Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, the prime minister, has decided to call biweekly meetings of the MMM/PSM mixed commission in order to regularly review the situation, in order to thereby prevent a new government-level crisis. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Jan 83 p 4] 9631

BERENGER ON MMM DISPUTE--In a speech Finance Minister Paul Berenger gave yesterday afternoon during a meeting held by the MMM in Montagne-Longue, he declared that the dispute between him and the prime minister is a thing of the past, and that nowadays there aren't any more problems within the MMM. "Mo le coeur content mo dire azordi," he stated, "penan probleme entre MMM et so majorite et so Premier ministre." After he explained that there had been a certain amount of mistrust between him and Mr Jugnauth--mistrust fostered by certain persons--, he added that nowadays there exists utmost confidence between them. He affirmed, "The prime minister of this country is Mr Jugnauth. There isn't any question of Paul Berenger or Harish Boodhoo encroaching upon the prime minister's power." And he said, "Pas question aussi qui quand Aneerood Jugnauth fine faire ene travail, couma li alle casse sa travail la. Ca n'a pas pou ena. Le Premier ministre c'est Aneerood Jugnauth. Nou tou reconnaite so valeur, so sincerite." [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Jan 83 p 1] 9631

AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION--In the context of the agricultural diversification program of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources, the ministry is considering taking over the six agricultural training cooperative centers starting this year. The centers were originally established to support the agricultural sector. They have turned out to be failures as far as both training and production are concerned. The 15 million rupees granted them each year by the government is only used, in fact, to pay the wages of former trainees who have now become workers. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 18 Jan 83 p 1] 9631

LAW STUDY COMMITTEE--The committee set up by the government to review the study of law in Mauritius seems not to have found favor with the Association of French-Trained Jurists (AJUFF). In fact, the association called the committee's assigned functions "muddled," and it is going to hold a special general meeting at the Mary Queen of Peace Social Center next Saturday in order to decide on what appropriate stand to take. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Jan 83 p 5] 9631

CROWN LANDS FOR COOPS--In the context of the redeployment of excess work force in the public sector, a committee of experts made up of representatives of several ministries has undertaken a study which was able to establish that no less than 1525 arpents of Crown lands remain undeveloped to this day. The committee's report was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture which after consideration arrived at the conclusion that the lands that can be used for agricultural purposes should be entrusted to cooperative societies and to excess employees in the public sector. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 14 Jan 83 p 1] 9631

MOVIE CENSORSHIP--Responsibility for controlling the movie industry in Mauritius (including film importing and domestic film production) and responsibility for censorship will soon move under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Arts, Cultural Affairs, and Leisure. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 17 Jan 83 p 4] 9631

EXTRA SUGAR QUOTA--This year Mauritius might again have the benefit of a share of the sugar quota allocated by the European Economic Community to Trinidad, a member of the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific countries associated with the EEC]. The reason for that is that Trinidad will not be in a position to honor its quota commitments vis-a-vis the Common Market in view of the fact that its sugar production is declining. Indeed, what the government of Trinidad has done during the last few years is to emphasize its petroleum production, thus neglecting its sugar industry. So Trinidad has found itself unable to produce enough sugar for export within the Lome Convention framework. That situation has been to the advantage of its Lome Convention partners and is how Mauritius was able last year to obtain an extra quota of 5,000 tons after the reallocation of the share allotted to Trinidad. That extra quota yielded Mauritius 15 million rupees over and above the revenues from sales of its sugar on the world market. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 13 Jan 83 p 1] 9631

CREATION OF LAND BANK--The government is proposing to create a Land Bank to provide better control over land use in order to prevent any speculation, and the Land Bank would function as an independent body which would operate under the supervision of the Ministry of Housing, Lands, and the Environment. The "bank" would be run by a management committee and would have the status of a parastatal body. The structures which the "Land Bank" will be provided with will be fairly flexible in order to permit landowners who might feel the decisions of the "bank" had injured them to appeal to the Supreme Court. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Jan 83 p 1] 9631

SUGAR HARVEST PROMISING--The 1983 sugar harvest looks promising and the favorable weather conditions during the final months of 1982 provided apparent confirmation. That is the prevailing sentiment in sugar industry circles at present; however, there is a certain amount of standard caution while they are waiting for the harvest anticipated in about 6 months. It is interesting to note that the alternation of sunny periods and rainy periods has been excellent for vegetation as a whole. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Jan 83 p 1] 9631

FREE ZONE RECEIPTS--Free zone export receipts in 1982 are estimated at 1,275 million rupees, which is an increase of 188 million rupees compared to 1981 when the manufacturing sector exported goods valued at 1,087 million rupees. Although when reduced to predevaluation prices the 1982 receipts are on the order of 1,110 million rupees, this free zone achievement reinforces the free zone's position as the number two sector in terms of generating foreign exchange. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 19 Jan 83 p 1] 9631

INDUSTRIAL EXPORT ENCOURAGEMENT--Considering that industrial development potential lies in export trade, the government informed investors that "it will encourage all export-oriented industrial projects." However, it also stated, these projects will have to comply with criteria concerning job creation, foreign currency profits, and the importance of the technology and knowhow introduced. The government's industrialization policy is clearly presented in "Investment in Mauritius," one of the booklets published by the Industrial Coordination Unit, a department recently created at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. These booklets are designed to inform investors, especially foreign investors, of the incentives offered to them. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Jan 83 p 1] 9294

POLITICAL PARTY TRUCE--Yesterday, at a meeting between the prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, and PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] leaders, among whom Messrs R. Beedassy, A. Parsuramen, K. Offman and R. Gangoosingh, the MMM and the PSM agreed to put a stop to their quarrel. The two parties agreed to stop attacking each other at public meetings. Attacks in LE MILITANT and LE SOCIALISTE will also stop. During the negotiations, the prime minister criticized some PSM leaders for saying irresponsible things at recent public meetings. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 25 Jan 83 p 1] 9294

AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION FINANCING--The amount of 8 million rupees is now available to finance agricultural diversification projects not requiring over 1 million rupees in financing. This money is channelled through the Mauritian Development Bank and comes from the French Central Fund. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Jan 83 p 1] 9294

NEW CIVIL CODE--Before the Republic is proclaimed, Mauritius will have a fully Mauritian code of civil law. According to well-informed circles, the future code of civil law of the country will hardly deserve the name of Napoleon code anymore. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Jan 83 p 4] 9294

FRENCH COOPERATION AID--As part of the cooperation between the two countries, Mauritius will officially require French assistance for some 30 projects amounting to 235 million rupees. The request will be presented at the next meeting of the joint French-Mauritian commission, to be held in Paris on 22-25 February. The projects include the gift of a light aircraft for inter-island connections and the acquisition of a ship for the national steamship line, technical assistance worth about 3 million rupees for the improvement of the road network, which is getting old, and various projects involving agriculture, health, rural development, the Mauritian Employment Agency, development of the islands, etc. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 24 Jan 83 p 1] 9294

POLICE LAND ROVER PURCHASE--Yesterday, the government decided to purchase 40 new Land Rovers during the coming weeks to provide the police force with adequate means to fight drug and crime in the country. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 26 Jan 83 p 1] 9294

CHINESE RICE DELEGATION--A Mauritian delegation headed by the minister of commerce and industry, Mr Abdool Kader Bhayat, is in Peking to negotiate the purchase of Chinese rice, the New China Agency announced yesterday. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 26 Jan 83 p 1] 9294

CSO: 3419/502

DIPLOMATIC, OTHER SOURCES: NO LIKELY APPEAL TO CUBA

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 58, Jan 83 p 23

[Text] Throughout December, 1982, the situation remained tense along the border between Mozambique and South Africa, as a special AFP [Agence France Presse] representative was able to observe in Resano Garcia, a Mozambican border town of 5,000 people. "Each time we celebrate a national holiday, they concentrate their jeeps and armored cars up there," a young lieutenant said, pointing to the hills overlooking the town. "Our troops are then forced to go on the alert and cannot take part in the color-raising ceremony. They do that to harrass and to provoke us," he said.

The complaints by this officer are evidence of the deterioration of relations with the South African government even if, for the moment, calm has returned to Resano Garcia.

The Mozambicans themselves admitted that the "hundreds" of South African troops reportedly located in Komatipoort, the South African town facing Resano Garcia, have mostly left the area.

This concentration of South African forces had followed an attack launched on 22 November 1982 against military installations at Komatipoort by ANC guerrillas.

The Mozambican government headed by President Samora Machel and the ANC have stated that Mozambican territory was not being used as a point of departure or retreat by the guerrillas in their operations against Komatipoort.

The authorities in Maputo, which is only 70 kilometers from the border, feared that South African commandos would attack Mozambique after the raid against ANC militants in Maseru (Losotho).

Another concern of the leaders in Maputo is the expansion of guerrilla activity in the country.

According to generally well-informed sources, guerrilla activity reportedly now affects 9 out of the 10 provinces in the country. The MNR [Mozambique National Resistance], which reportedly has 10,000 guerrillas under its command, has been accused by Maputo of being supported and trained by South Africa. A

Western diplomat stated: "The army should leave a large part of the countryside to the guerrillas and try to hold the cities." According to him, the army "has trouble controlling the communications routes between the cities."

However, diplomatic and Mozambican sources in Maputo do not think that Mozambique will ask for Cuban soldiers to help the country. Western diplomats have stated that several hundred Eastern European military advisers were in Mozambique but not in the form of combat units. The recrudescence of guerrilla activity has led the authorities to exercise stricter control over information concerning such activity. Requests by foreign journalists to travel to areas where guerrilla activity is going on have not been granted.

5170

CSO: 3419/471

HOUGH ON POLITICAL FRAGMENTATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Feb 83 p 3

[Text]

ONE of the biggest problems facing SWA was the great degree of "political fragmentation" in the Territory, he outgoing Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, said on his departure from Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Hough's successor, Dr Willie van Niekerk, the former Chairman of the Relations Committee of the President's Council, arrives in Windhoek today.

At the airport to say farewell to Mr Hough and his wife were the Officer Commanding, the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, the Head of the SWA Police, Major-General Dolf Gouws, the newly-appointed Chief Executive official of the Territory's Administration, Mr Jan Greebe, and other dignitaries.

Representatives of the various ethnic governments in the Territory attended a reception before Mr Hough left.

But there was only one representative of the former ruling DTA, Mr Geelbooi Kashe, the Bushman leader.

The Chairman of the Administration for Whites, Mr Kosie Pretorius, who is also the leader of the National Party of SWA, was at the reception. But the former Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, was not present.

A guard of honour of members of the SWA Territory Force gave Mr Hough a general salute as he left.

Referring to the takeover of the functions of the Central Government by the Office of the Administrator-General earlier this month, Mr Hough said he thought it was in the greatest interest of the people of the Territory.

SWA would now have a "restful situation" which would enable "the people to grasp their challenge," Mr Hough said at a press conference before leaving.

Asked if this meant SA had shelved plans for an internally-acceptable settlement in the Territory, Mr Hough replied: "It should

be realised South Africa is working for a settlement every day."

He emphasised that the "very realistic issue" remained of the removal of Cuban forces from Angola, "which the Americans are busy with."

It was very important in the "next couple of months" for the people of SWA to consolidate.

He emphasised that the new Administration was a "temporary measure."

Mr Hough said in answer to a question that the problems of SWA were varied but one of the greatest was the fragmentation in the political field.

If one looked at the policies of the different interest groups, there were some ideological differences but they did not appear so great when tabulated.

"How is it that a much broader front cannot be built?" Mr Hough asked in a reference to SA's wishes for the formation of a broad anti-Swapo front in the Territory. — Sapa.

KALANGULA ON ABSENCE OF GOVERNMENT SKILLS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Feb 83 p 3

[Text]

THE Chairman of the Owambo Executive Committee, Mr Peter Kalangula, said yesterday the absence of government skills in his Administration's Legislative Council prevented the exercise of normal parliamentary controls over Government expenditure.

A select committee on public accounts existed in name only and its members did not know how to make it function, he told the Thirion Commission of Inquiry into alleged misappropriation of state funds in SWA.

"Since we have moved into this new (government) dispensation, many of our people (in government) do not know what is required of them, Mr Kalangula said.

"Our people have not yet reached the stage where they have acquired the necessary knowledge."

The lack of government know-how among public representatives of the Owambo people had made the Administration entirely

reliant on decisions taken by Government officials.

"We had full trust in the officials and thought they were acting at all times in the interests of the Owambo Administration," Mr Kalangula said.

LACK OF SKILLS

His legal representative, Mr H Goosen, submitted in argument to the Commission that the basic problem of administration in Owambo was the lack of government skills.

"If those skills are not present, there is nothing one can do," he said.

The Commissioner, Mr Justice PW Thirion of Natal, remarked earlier that one should have "either a beaurocracy and leave everything to the officials, or a democracy and the representatives of the people should assume responsibility" for government.

"But someone has to take the responsibility."

Mr Goosen said the usual checks and balances of parliament over State expenditure in SWA could not be applied.

The "political system in this country further complicates matters," he said.

Mr Justice Thirion said he would invite all governments in SWA, including the Administration for Owambos, to make representations on methods to improve administrative structures in the Territory, as well as the relationship between second-tier authorities and the Central Government.

A member of the Commission's investigative team, Mr Hendrik Truter, said in evidence that the control chemist of Oshakati State Hospital, Mr JCJ Herbst, was running a business, known as Oshakati Chemists, from the premises of the hospital.

No documentation could be traced in which the Public Service Commission in SWA had authorised Mr Herbst to run a pharmacy for private patients at Oshakati.

There was also no resolution of the Owambo Executive Committee authorising Mr Herbst to raise a dispensing fee for private patients or to sell drugs belonging to the State for the account of Oshakati chemists.

"Mr Herbst sells medicines of the Owambo Administration and the money is banked in the name of Oshakati Chemists," Mr Truter said.

Mr Herbst's legal counsel, Mr Robert Johnstone, submitted in cross-examination that Mr Herbst had been entitled to levy dispensing fees for medicines issued to private patients.

He had also been entitled to pocket the difference between the retail and wholesale prices of pharmaceuticals sold to those patients after due account had been given to the state.

Mr Truter said no records or statements could be found that accounted for dispensing fees raised by Mr Herbst or listed the balance between retail and wholesale prices on pharmaceuticals sold by Mr Herbst to private patients.

Mr Justice Thirion: "Who is this genius who made this arrangement with Mr Herbst on behalf of the State?"

The Commission continues today. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/726

ASSISTANCE FOR FINNISH HOSPITAL 'IRREGULAR' BUT NECESSARY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jan 83 p 4

[Text]

A senior member of the Owambo Administration, Mr Peter Kalangula, on Friday told a hearing into irregularities that materials belonging to the Department of Public Works had been used to build a house for him and a church at which he was the minister.

Mr Kalangula, Chairman of the Administration's executive Committee, also admitted that giving the Finnish mission hospital materials and money from the Owambo Executive Committee at Onajukwe was "irregular" but a "necessity".

He said the Executive Committee had been unable to obtain R5 million for the hospital from the Central Government.

The money was needed to help purchase medicines for a malaria epidemic and the hospital, particularly the children's ward, was overcrowded. Many Patients were lying on the floor.

Mr Kalangula estimated the cost of the materials for the hospital to be R85 000 and the cost of labour was estimated at R30 000.

He agreed with the Chairman of the Commission, Mr Justice P W Thirion, that the hospital was not a profitable business.

Mr Kalangula also admitted receiving materials valued at R2 000 for his house at Ondangwa, but "I never suspected anything to be irregular," he said.

Because of the deterioration in the war situation in 1979, he had moved his family to Ondangwa.

"My Brother and other relatives have died in the war," Mr Kalangula told the Commission.

At the time, seven of the eight Ministers in the Owambo Government

owned houses in Oshakati for which they did not have to pay, Mr Kalangula said.

He had been told by the then Secretary for the Owambo Administration, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, that the Administrator-General of that time, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, had allocated money for housing for chiefs and politicians in the Operational Area.

Most of the Department of Public Works material provided for his house was "broken" or consisted of "half bricks," Mr Kalangula said.

But he had thought the Department materials used to build the church had been donated by the Director of the Department, Mr Frederick de Villiers, who was entitled to make such grants.

Mr Justice Thirion read an earlier allegation by Mr De Villiers that Mr Kalangula had "exerted pressure" to obtain the materials.

Mr Kalangula denied the allegation.

CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP SPEAKS AGAINST WAR

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] **IN THE EYES** of the majority of Namibians living in the Operational Area, the South African Security Force was a hostile army of occupation and Swapo was considered the liberating army, the Archbishop of Windhoek told Roman Catholics in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing a meeting on the involvement of the Catholic Church in SWA, the Right Reverend Bonifatius Haushiku, said: "There is a real war in Namibia at this moment. We cannot allow this war to go on indefinitely. It is not only the soldiers who are being killed, maimed and injured — it is also the ordinary people who suffer in the same way.

"The majority of the Namibians want the war to stop. They are tired of the war and of suffering. They want peace."

Archbishop Haushiku said he had visited several main missions and outstations of the Catholic Church where members of the local population consistently gave him the same information regarding conditions in the area.

The meeting, at which feelings sometimes ran high, was attended by about 1 000 people.

A minority group of right-wing hecklers attempted to disrupt the meeting but did not succeed.

The President of the SA Catholic Bishop's Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, delivering the main address, defended the SACBC's criticism of the South African Security Force as set out in the recently-banned Report on Namibia.

"The six Bishops who toured Namibia in September 1981 also found Swapo is seen as the national liberation army by the local population, all of

whom believe Swapo will win any elections hands down.

"All the observations we made during our visit have also been corroborated by several other independent sources," he said.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE

Archbishop Hurley said the question that should be asked was: Who was responsible for keeping the war going?

Explaining church involvement with political matters, he said politics and the church were both concerned with human behaviour.

"Where there are questions of justice and injustice, of moral and ethnical matters, must not the church express itself?" he asked.

Archbishop Hurley said church members had to pray for:

- a ceasefire in SWA;
- the withdrawal of all South African forces in the area;
- and elections under the supervision of the United Nations. — Sapa.

BRIEFS

INDEPENDENT INEVITABLE FOR SWANU--The leader of Swanu, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, yesterday called on the new Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, to accept the "inevitability" of independence in an "enlightened" manner. Dr Van Niekerk arrived in Windhoek today to become the fourth Administrator-General of SWA. The outgoing AG, Mr Danie Hough, left Windhoek yesterday. The Swanu leader sent an open letter to Dr Van Niekerk expressing the hope that he would be the last Administrator-General before independence. According to UN Resolution 435 for internationally-supervised elections in SWA, the AG plays a clearly defined role in the independence process of the Territory. "It is the fervent hope of our people that you will not simply become a symbol of autocratic Broederbond supervision and control, or a mere bureaucratic mandarin who is here to stall meaningful progress. "We hope you will act as an enlightened gentleman who sees the need for and inevitability of change and Namibian independence," Mr Katjiuongua said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 1 Feb 83 p 1]

KOSIE FIRM AGAINST HETEROGENEITY--The SWA National Party has reaffirmed its total rejection of majority rule in a heterogeneous society such as Namibia. In a statement at the weekend, Chairman of the Executive for Whites Mr Kosie Pretorius also repeated his party's rejection of independence for SWA until "a satisfactory solution has been found for the position of the national minority groups, and this is entrenched in a constitution." The move follows a motion of the party's Erongo executive calling, inter alia, for ethnic elections in SWA. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jan 83 p 3]

DTA IN SECOND TIER--The Head Committee of the DTA said in a statement on Friday that it would continue to take part in second level ethnic governments despite serious misgivings. This goes against a wish expressed earlier by the Chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, after he had announced his resignation from the chairmanship of the Ministers' Council, that the DTA should withdraw from second tier government. The DTA Head Committee said that the party was convinced that certain aspects of the system had brought ethnic representation into "discredit." Nevertheless, however unacceptable the system was, the DTA had no alternative but to remain in second-tier authorities in order to avoid domination of the Territory's people. Meanwhile, the National Party of SWA has reiterated its demand for a referendum for the Territory's Whites. The Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, said last week in reply that the demand could not be considered at present as no question had been formulated. In a statement last Thursday, the NP did not name its question or clarify what the issue in the referendum would be.--SAPA. [Text] Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Jan 83 p 4]

'TANJUG' INTERVIEWS SHAGARI ON COOPERATION

LD082056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 8 Feb 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, February 8 [TANJUG]--At the seventh summit of the head of state or government of non-aligned countries we must pay more attention to our own internal problems.

One of the priority tasks of the movement of non-alignment is certainly the settlement of disputes between its members. If we are successful in any of these problems of ours, it would be a major encouragement to our effort in seeking solutions to the other conflicts and controversies in the world.

These statements were made by President Alhaji Shehu Shagari of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in an interview granted to TANJUG on the occasion of the forthcoming top-level conference of non-aligned countries in New Delhi.

The Nigerian president stressed that the non-aligned face the obligation to contribute towards the settlement of many other questions of importance to the whole world, such as disarmament, the problems of apartheid and Namibia, Afghanistan and Poland. He hoped that the seventh summit will also deal with the international economic situation, the North-South dialogue and the South-South relations.

As far as African topics were concerned, Shagari said the fact that South Africa continues its aggressive acts against neighbouring countries, especially Angola, Zambia and Mozambique, remains the greatest obstacle to further progress in negotiations on Namibia's independence.

In a reference to Nigerian-Yugoslav bilateral cooperation, President Shagari said that there are no political differences between the two countries, which adds to the frankness and cordiality of Yugoslav-Nigerian talks and contacts.

"On the economic level," said President Shagari, we work together with the friendly peoples of Yugoslavia and the cooperation has brought us mutual understanding and respect. We have a joint committee for Nigerian-Yugoslav

economic cooperation with the task of furthering cooperation in all fields of economic relations. Yugoslavs are our partners in various economic fields, especially construction. We also cooperate in the field of training and specialization of skilled personnel.

From Yugoslavia we receive considerable assistance in the specialization of our technical personnel both in Yugoslavia, and here in Nigeria. From Yugoslavia we also receive substantial assistance in technological development. The Yugoslav government and peoples help us realize a colossal programme of development in the fields of electrification, construction, and in the development of the future capital of Nigeria, Abuja. Yugoslav firms are welcome on these and other projects.

Noting that there were also other fields in which Nigerian-Yugoslav cooperation could be intensified, the Nigerian president said that he was very pleased with past cooperation and with the participation of Yugoslav firms and specialists in the implementation of Nigeria's development programme.

Recalling that Nigeria, like Yugoslavia, "is comprised of different peoples" and that 250 different languages are spoken in this country of one hundred million inhabitants, President Shagari said that these and other different features of culture, custom or religion are not a weakness but a source of strength in multinational federal Nigeria.

"We have learned to live together with all these different features and we have realized that we need one another," stressed Shagari. "In our brief history since the attainment of independence twenty-two years ago, we have passed through a civil war and other hard tests. These difficulties have taught us to live together and to tolerate each other."

Emphasizing that there is no alternative to democracy as practised in the multi-ethnic society of Nigeria today, Shagari said that in his country everybody is given the chance to be heard regardless of whether he belongs to a minority or the majority. "We follow all these diverse problems very closely, and, in our federal system, we are equally concerned with each part of the country."

"Everything we have achieved in industry or in other fields reflects the federal character of Nigeria. No part of the country needs feel neglected. We have put down in our constitution that everybody is entitled to an equal share of national wealth. Politically, the state gives them the right to conduct their affairs the way it suits them, but at the same time all peoples must bear in mind the need to work and live together in an integrated and united community with the desire to make it stronger. Our own experience has taught us that being divided is no help and each Nigerian is aware of the need for national unity and solidarity, irrespective of all differences."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NET FIRE

Senior Staff Members Arrested

AB281010 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Five senior members of staff of the Nigerian External Telecommunications [NET] have been arrested by the police in connection with the fire incident at the NET. This was disclosed by the assistant inspector general of police, CID [Criminal Investigations Department], Alhaji Mohamed Dondo. For details, over to Justina Onanga in Lagos.

[Regin Onanga recording] Those arrested are the NET director of engineering, Mr M.A.A. Ragbi; the principal engineer, instrumentation, Dr Morris Egban. Others are the company's director of commercial services, Mr J.A. Shorton; the director of information, Mr M.A. Waamugba; and the assistant director of finance, Mr O.A. Williams.

In a related development, the chairman of the board of directors of NET, Mr Ibrahim Saho, has assured subscribers that all efforts were being made to restore international telephone services with the outside world. He advised subscribers in the 10 northern states and other parts of the country who are not able to reach Lagos directly to go through the new NET exchange in Kaduna on No. 060-201-250 while callers in Kaduna should use 201-250. The chairman said that subscribers using direct dialing could still make and receive calls as usual.

In his own news conference on the NET incident, the minister of communications, Audu Ogbeh, said that 65 persons were hospitalized while 2 have been confirmed dead as a result of the [words indistinct] NET fire disaster. Mr Ogbeh also expressed the sincerest condolences of the board of directors of NET and the federal government to the families of those who died during the incident.

As at the time of writing this report, it was not clear whether the elevators in the building have been opened. The building, which is being heavily guarded, has been declared out-of-bounds to all persons including newsmen. The two elevators in the building are, however, said to have a capacity for carrying 30 persons each. [End recording]

Shagari Orders Inquiry

AB291010 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Nigeria's minister of communications, Audu Ogbeh, says that President Shehu Shagari has mandated him and the management of the Nigerian External Telecommunications [NET] to determine the extent of loss and recommend appropriate compensations to all victims of the fire incident. Speaking at a meeting of the NET management board, the minister announced that arrangements have also been concluded to take victims whose cases were serious abroad for medical attention. He said that the management had also been empowered to examine the total costs of damage to the NET building and forward the estimates to the minister of communications for approval.

Normal Telex Services

AB070648 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Normal telex services will resume at the Nigerian External Telecommunications [NET] headquarters in Lagos tomorrow. This was announced by the chairman of NET, Dr Ibrahim Amu, at an inspection of the installation operations at NET, NICON [National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria] house. He explained that the equipment have arrived at the Murtala Muhammad airport on a special American air force plane.

Meanwhile, the management and directors of NET have suspended all requests for the implementation of the recommendations of the (Eme Kode) commission and the government's white paper concerning the revision of salaries and fringe benefits. The decision was taken at a meeting held in Lagos between the management and the joint consultative committee while representing the employees of the company.

CSO: 3400/708

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ALIEN EXPULSIONS

Effect on Economy

AB281543 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] The minister of state for industries, Dr Ismael Igbani, has given the assurance that the quit order on the illegal aliens will not have any adverse effects on the nation's economy. He was speaking in Lagos yesterday at the monthly guest night of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria lawn tennis club. Dr Ismael Igbani expressed the opinion that rather than mourn the exit of the illegal aliens, Nigerians should pool their resources for the nation's social and economic development. The minister stated that the quit order on the illegal aliens would seriously reduce the question of unemployment in the country. He said the only problem the nation was facing on unemployment was the attitude of the Nigerians to look down on certain jobs. Dr Igbani further pointed out that it was high time Nigerians should start thinking of what they could do for themselves rather than what the government should do for them. He pledged that business entrepreneurs in the country would be given necessary government assistance to harness and develop the abandoned natural resources rather than importing them. The minister added that if such cooperative efforts were properly implemented the idea of nonavailability of raw materials and high overhead costs leading to the retrenchment of workers would be a thing of the past.

Foreign Reaction Attacked

AB280710 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Commentary by Dayo Adeyeye]

[Text] Every sovereign nation has the prerogative to make decisions and take measures which it considers to be in the best interest of its citizens within its borders. In international law this sovereign right is absolute and may include not only nationals but also foreigners resident in the country. It is in the exercise of this right that the federal government recently issued the order on illegal aliens to leave the country within 2 weeks.

The decision was taken in good faith, in the best interest of this nation, it was not aimed at the nationals of any particular country, but generally

at all the illegal aliens in the country without discrimination. But it now seems that the good intention and patriotic concern of the federal government in issuing that order is being misrepresented by a section of the foreign press. For instance, a few days after the directive was issued, a Ghanaian government newspaper in Accra attacked the move as pregnant with ulterior motives. The GHANAIAN TIMES called it a scheme to infiltrate mercenaries into Ghana. It charged that the purpose of the movement to send the Ghanaians home is to cause a mass hysteria situation conducive for subversive activities in the country.

Also at the weekend, three African leaders--Presidents Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, Sekou Toure of Guinea and Samuel Doe of Liberia--expressed their displeasure over the expulsion of more than 1 million Ghanaians from the country. They called for an emergency meeting of ECOWAS and appealed to President Shagari to reconsider the move.

These remarks by the foreign press and African leaders make it necessary to clarify certain issues relating to the order on the illegal aliens. First, the order was made primarily to protect what the government has perceived to be the strategic interest of this nation. Second, the order affects all illegal immigrants in the country without discrimination against the nationals of any particular country. It is only unfortunate if the order affects the majority of the nationals of a particular country. The impression being created by the Ghanaian press that the order was aimed at Ghanaians is therefore unjustified and unwarranted. Third, as the minister of external affairs has explained, the exercise cannot be compared with steps taken in Ghana and Zaire some years ago. The order by those two countries affected all aliens, irrespective of whether they were legally resident or not. In Nigeria's case all those with valid travel certificates and valid work permits would be allowed to stay.

The accusation of destabilization by the Ghanaian press is very unfair and uncalled for. Nigeria is not interested in destabilizing any country. Nigeria has never aided or abetted any act of subversion against a foreign government and there is no reason to expect that this nation will do so now. Rather, Nigeria has a policy of friendliness with her neighbors. Journalists are expected to seek and publish the truth. When news is distorted and views misrepresented then the profession not only suffers a serious loss of credibility, it also does a great disservice to the society and indeed the international community which it is supposed to serve. The attempts to read unwarranted motives into the order can only be regarded as a propaganda stunt designed principally to malign the good image of this country.

The misrepresentation of this nation's actions and decisions taken purely in consideration of its national interests by a section of the foreign press can seriously damage the existing cordial relations between Nigeria and these countries. Such a development will in the end not be in the best interest of the nations concerned. It is for these reasons that we implore members of the foreign press to reflect properly the correct situation of things and desist from publishing false information which serves the interests of nobody.

100,000 Aliens Leave Borno

AB311230 Lagos NAN in English 1225 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Maiduguri, Jan 31 (NAN)--More than 100,000 illegal aliens have left Borno since the announcement of the deportation order a fortnight ago, a source close to the immigration department in Maiduguri, told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), at the weekend.

The source said that more 150,000 illegal aliens, mostly from Chad, Cameroon, Niger, Ghana, Togo and Sudan, are expected to leave the state at the expiration of the order.

A NAN correspondent who was at the registry of the State Judicial Commission's office reports that some of the illegal aliens women have resorted to contracting "emergency marriages" with Nigerian men.

An official at the registry, however, told NAN that the department had stopped issuing marriage forms to members of the public.

Situation at Lagos Port

AB310734 Paris AFP in English 0722 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Article by Francois-Xavier Harispe]

[Text] Lagos, Jan 31 (AFP)--Ghana's decision to reopen its main frontier crossing-point on the border with Togo had an immediate effect on the situation here in the Nigerian capital, where thousands of Ghanaians facing expulsion were still streaming out Sunday with just hours to go before the first deadline set by the Interior Ministry.

All professionally unqualified foreigners in the country illegally have to quit. There is no precise estimate of their number.

At the Benin border 80 kms (50 miles) from here, the miles-long traffic jams of previous days had evaporated completely by midday, and vehicles were moving on as quickly as they arrived.

At the international airport, where a transit camp had been set up more than a week ago, the atmosphere was euphoric as lorry drivers touted for custom with offers of immediate departures for Accra and Kumasi. [Sentence as received]

Only about a thousand people were still lodging in the terminal, most of them holding tickets for already fully-packed Ghana Airways flights. They found they could not get the tickets reimbursed.

Many said they had spent all their savings on the tickets, and could not afford the 40 naira (60 dollars) being charged by the lorry drivers.

But at Lagos Port, the situation was much more tense as conditions of hygiene worsened among the West African 'boat people.' Sunday afternoon saw still 20,000 to 30,000 people squatting on the quays, waiting for the steamers and cargo vessels promised by the Ghanaian authorities.

Out in the roadsteads they could all see the sailboats of the capital's moneyed classes riding at anchor.

The smell of hashish sometimes overcame the stench of excrement among the waiters at the wharfside. They are the most improverished among the illegal immigrants, unable to pay to get away.

From the city's petty underworld, unable to earn an honest living in Nigeria, they are waiting to see what will happen, wondering who will look after them.
[Sentence as received]

Aliens Airlifted From Lagos

AB012135 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] About 20,000 illegal aliens have so far been airlifted from Lagos. The [words indistinct] at the Murtala Mohamed airport said that five airlines and one (?airforce) aircraft were involved in the exercise. He added that both the Nigerian airways and Ghana airways have been operating an average of three flights a day within the evacuation [words indistinct].

Aliens Remain in Sokoto

AB012014 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] In Sokoto state, some illegal immigrants are asked to comply with the federal government's quit order for which the deadline expired yesterday. Investigations carried out by our staff correspondent there said that some aliens in the state were seen carrying out their normal duties. For details, over to [name indistinct]:

[Passage indistinct] My investigations also showed out that the aliens have taken the advantage of the government's relaxation [words indistinct] in the state capital, while others have taken the advantage of the 1963 immigration act which only favors those existing in the country before it was enacted following the federal government's order.

However, my investigations also found out that the reason they are still there is that some of them are yet to receive their January salary and said they would not leave the country unless they receive their pay.

In spite of the [words indistinct] given to some categories of these aliens, some of them will have to remain in the country for the next 3 months. This is because some of the private companies in Sokoto will not be able to pay their alien staff due to financial constraint. [Words indistinct] of one of the companies who will not [words indistinct] as his company is closed, has even threatened to take the federal government to court for [words indistinct]. He told me that it was the wish of his company to comply with the federal government's order, but could not do so as the Sokoto state government is owing his company a large sum of money. He said unless the state government [words indistinct] the company will find it hard to pay its alien staff. He also spoke of the possibility of his company abandoning government projects as his company will find it hard to fill up positions to be left behind by the alien staff.

Gambians Advised to Register

AB011846 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] All Gambian nationals affected by the quit order on illegal aliens have been advised to register with the Gambian High Commission in Lagos immediately. A spokesman for the High Commission explained that the registration was in connection with arrangements to airlift Gambians back to Banjul.

The office is located at 162, Awolowo Road, Ikoyi, Lagos. The ultimatum expired yesterday.

OAU Investigates Aliens' Conditions

AB010949 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] An OAU mission is in Lagos to assess the state of hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants being expelled by the Nigerian authorities. The mission, headed by the director of the OAU's Bureau for African Refugees, C.J. (Bakwenguea), is expected to submit its findings to the secretary general of the OAU. The secretary general had earlier appealed to the Nigerian authorities to delay the departure of the illegal immigrants. OAU sources say the secretariat of the OAU is in touch with member states of the EEC and international community to seek material support for the expelled immigrants.

Meanwhile, Denmark is sending a military plane loaded with blankets to Accra in aid of the illegal Ghanaian immigrants returning home after the expulsion from Nigeria. Reports say the Danish Red Cross had requested permission from the Defense Ministry for the use of a Hercules transport plane to fly about 7,000 blankets to Ghana by today.

In Lagos, some 30,000 Ghanaians are still at the Apapa Port quays waiting for boats promised by the Ghanaian government to take them home.

Jos Police Begin Search

AB020843 Lagos NAN in English 0746 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Jos, Feb 1 (NAN)--A team of immigration officials and the police today began inspection tour of hotels, commercial houses and factories in Jos to check for illegal aliens who failed to comply with the federal government quit order.

The assistant director of immigration in Plateau, Alhaji Abubakar Laka, told the New Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the exercise would continue until all illegal aliens were identified and deported.

He said that although some of the aliens were procuring birth and marriage certificates to circumvent the order, his department would not hesitate to arrest such aliens.

Alhaji Abubakar said that the response to the order had been encouraging in the state.

Deportees at Apapa Evacuated

AB041736 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] In Nigeria all illegal aliens occupying some parts of Apapa Port complex have been completely evacuated. The last batch of the expelled aliens left today on board of the ship TAL5 Aboabo. The aliens who were mainly Chanaians had thronged the premises pending their evacuation by sea by the Chanaian government. Their presence halted operations of four docks which they occupied.

Western Press Criticized

AB121307 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] If Nigeria were a white country, the deportation of illegal aliens from its territory would have been seen by some section of the foreign press as a very correct step in the right direction. These white reporters, better described as yellow journalists since they practice the long-condemned yellow journalism, would have hailed the 2-week quit order notice as the best international law on human rights. But Nigeria, a black country, belongs to the Third World.

It could hardly therefore be seen by the yellow journalists as ever being anything to stand by. Of course, as could be expected, they have to obey the decisions of their masters in their ever-lasting determination only to sow the seeds of discord among African countries, create antipathy among the brotherly African nations, poison and prejudice the minds of other

nations that managed to have or retain some [words indistinct]. The entire design of these so-called journalists is always very clear. It is to ensure that misunderstanding instead of cooperation exists between and among African countries.

Otherwise, how could it be explained that one of the oldest media organizations which claimed to be highly factful and indisputably objective could embark on deliberate, wicked, vicious and terribly unbalanced reports. How could a journalist, who knows his [word indistinct], interview only those aliens who did not want to go back to their countries but saw their deportation as a blow to them? How could a journalist have closed his eyes to and shut his microphone against the wave of crime and atrocities which these aliens were committing in Nigeria? The Maitatsine riot, the Maiduguri, Kano and so on are still fresh in the minds of responsible people.

Yet the so-called white journalists were happy and vigilant to see Nigeria harbor about 2 million illegal aliens in the face of the present world economic recession with our citizens thrown into the pitiable abyss of unemployment while these aliens accepted [words indistinct]. Yes, Nigeria should have continued to give a [words indistinct] to these aliens who were worsening our economy through smuggling of various kinds. All that could have satisfied Nigeria's [word indistinct] was perhaps to commit political and economic suicide through the continued retention of 2 million illegal aliens who [words indistinct] that even if Nigeria had given 1 year quite order, that section of the foreign press would have behaved in the same manner, for the leopard can never change its skin. This section of the foreign press [words indistinct] trying in vain to rewrite the articles of the agreement of the ECOWAS. Instead of Nigeria allowing illegal aliens to stay in the country for 90 days in accordance with ECOWAS resolution, the illegal aliens were allowed to live, work, stay and so on for years in spite of the lawlessness of most of them.

At this juncture, one is tempted to ask what is one to do when foreign nationals arrive at her air or sea ports without the correct entry documents. Does the United States of America honor or give awards to illegal aliens that continue to commit crimes against the American people and the government? There is no record anywhere showing that France, the Soviet Union, the Germanies, Japan or any country throw their gates open. This question then arises: Hasn't Nigeria any more rights to decide who enters her territory and who should stay on her soil and for how long? It must be made categorically clear that Nigeria has neither infringed upon the ECOWAS treaty nor violated the clauses of the OAU and the United Nations. Nigeria has the right to take decisions best suited for her political and economic circumstances. Nigeria loves her neighbors, respects their citizens and will continue to foster the unity of the African continent. That is why Nigeria, in spite of the quit order, still has thousands of aliens, mostly from neighboring countries with valid documents living, working and serving in her territory, leaving her gates open to other immigrants to come in provided they have the correct papers and are law-abiding. How else can Nigeria demonstrate her being her brother's keeper.

I am sure, no matter what the Western press may say, no matter what the yellow journalists may write, no matter what the [words indistinct] may do, Nigeria, as the Bible admonishes, can only love her neighbors as much as herself, but not and never more than herself.

CSO: 3400/707

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE WITH CSSR--The minister of national planning, Mrs Adenike Oyagbola, has expressed concern over the trade imbalance between Nigeria and Czechoslovakia. She said that this was due to Czechoslovakia's failure to lift Nigerian crude oil which is the country's major export. Mrs Oyagbola was speaking in Lagos yesterday during a courtesy call on her by the Czechoslovak ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Evzen Vacek. The minister made a number of suggestions on how to improve the trade relations. Apart from lifting Nigerian crude oil, she said that Czechoslovakia should be actively involved in the development of Nigeria's agriculture, industry and education as well as the establishment of joint ventures. Replying, the ambassador stressed that the Czechoslovak government was prepared to promote healthy economic and political relations with Nigeria. [Text] [AB290815 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Jan 83]

TRANSNATIONALS TO FACE ACTION--The federal government will soon take action against transnational corporations operating in the country which also maintain trade links with apartheid South Africa. Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations, Alhaji Maitama Sule, who disclosed this at Ilesha yesterday, said the government was aware of several corporations involved in such transactions and gave assurance that the obvious ones will soon be dealt with. Answering questions at the launching of the Mandela campaign at the University of Ife, Alhaji Maitama Sule appealed to progressive countries of the world to aid the freedom fighters in South Africa. Also speaking on the occasion, the representative of the ANC in Nigeria, Mark Williams, urged the participants to ensure that the campaign covered all sectors of the populace. He said Mr Mandela represented the spirit of the African revolution against colonialism and racial domination. [Text] [AB040755 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Feb 83]

PETROLEUM RESOURCE DIVERSIFICATION--The chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Petroleum and Energy, Dr Chief Okibo, has said that Nigeria's dependence on oil is not in the best interest of the nation's economy. He said the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, should strive to diversify its petrol resources by going into petrochemical industries. Dr Okibo made the observations when the NNPC management executives appeared before the house committee on petroleum to explain the company's 1983 budget proposals. He said it was disappointing that Nigeria, a major producer and exporter of oil, was importing raw petrochemical materials.

The proposed petrochemical industry is expected to save about 300 million naira for Nigeria when it becomes operational. The general manager in charge of projects and engineering in the NNPC, F.A. Kufeji, disclosed this yesterday while defending the budget proposals for the corporation before the House of Representatives Committee on Petroleum and Energy Conservation. He stated that the petrochemical industry would turn out intermediate products which would feed the film, agriculture, textiles and automobile industries. Mr Kufeji told the committee that estimated cost of the project was comparatively minimum, adding that many financiers had indicated their willingness to participate. The committee chairman, Dr Okibo, stated that the project should not be politicized in the interest of the country.

[Text] [AB040900 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Feb 83]

SUPPORT TO ANGOLA PLEDGED--Lagos, Feb 7 (NAN)--Nigeria will continue to stand by the people of Angola in their struggle against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racism, President Shehu Shagari said in Lagos today. President Shagari was speaking when the newly accredited Angolan ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Espirito Santos Vieira, presented his credentials at the State House. The president said that although Nigeria was far from Southern Africa he is nevertheless closely involved in the fight against racism and oppression. He praised the efforts of the Angolan people in their fight against imperialism, neo-colonialism and racial forces. The Angolan ambassador commended Nigeria's role in the struggle for Angola's independence. He said that he had come to Nigeria with a mandate to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. [Excerpt] [AB080828 Lagos NAN in English 0800 GMT 7 Feb 83]

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS BANNED--Owerri, Feb 9 (NAN)--The Imo police command yesterday banned demonstrations, rallies and processions by students outside their campuses. In a statement, the state commissioner of police, Michael Oyakilome, said that the ban had become necessary because of the current threat to peace in the country. The police commissioner urged heads of educational institutions in the state to exercise maximum control over their students, adding that the police would take stern measures to ensure that the ban was complied with. [Text] [AB100830 Lagos NAN in English 0755 GMT 10 Feb 83]

END: 3400/733

PAROIS OF PDS LEADER AGAINST PS SAID TO BE DEMAGOGIC

LEADER L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 112 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Mame Ongue Ndiaye]

[Excerpts] The Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) has held its extraordinary investiture congress and has selected Abdoulaye Wade as its secretary-general and candidate for the presidential election to be held in February 1983.

But where did this meeting take place? Down there in a place called "Triangle/Sud" [Southern Triangle] where the Animal Resources Exploitation Company of Senegal (SERAS) holds its annual "Operation Tabaski." In fact, like sheep, the PDS activists were penned up here and there. The only element missing from the scene: peanut plant fodder of which sheep are so fond.

Now then, if Wade had had sufficient respect for his own party and his activists, he would have selected a site other than the "Triangle/Sud" to hold his congress. Unless Wade wants us to believe that the PDS was so poverty stricken that it had no other choice but to hold (its) "congress" in the Triangle/Sud. Even the opposition parties with means certainly more reduced than those of the PDS have held their congresses in performing arts auditoriums, particularly movie houses.

Is the PDS poverty stricken? We do not think so, financially speaking. In any event, the very imminent reappearance of the DEMOCRATE, the central organ of the PDS, this time in the form of daily newspaper, if you please, during the election campaign, is an indicator of the good financial health of the PDS. Especially since a certain Foundation has not skimped on means and marks in the operation...Ah the days of bowing and scraping!

Monopoly and Demagogy

If it is true that no one has a monopoly on the truth, it is no less true that Abdoulaye Wade unquestionably has a monopoly on demagogy, superficiality and insincerity. As proof of this--and heaven knows there is a lot of it--we need only the speech he gave at the opening session of the PDS congress. It was a speech filled with lies, unworthy of an official who aspires one day

the center of the universe. There is nothing astonishing in that, for the man and his party have accustomed us to scenes and demonstrations which we could say border on the ridiculous.

The ridiculous is to be found in this statement by Wade: "When we are in the outlying regions, we do not get the impression of being in Senegal because these regions have been so neglected by the government and are experiencing poverty, malnutrition and enclavement. We rulers only go there when we are conducting an election campaign." As one can readily see, the PDS leader's tongue sticks out a mile. For him, it is a matter of convincing the people that the government has a tendency to favor such and such region to the detriment of another. What Wade is unaware of is that Senegal is one and indivisible. Most of all, what he does not know is that since our country became independent, our different development plans have always given an important, even privileged, place to the outlying regions.

We recognize that in the matter of disenclavement of certain regions all the objectives have not yet been attained. But that does not in any way mean that the outlying regions have been left to shift for themselves. The government, strengthened by its political will and using its means to advance development, has exerted massive efforts in the specific area of disenclavement. In order to take a simple walk for his health, Wade can and should go to east Senegal and the Casamance regions. There the spectacle which will greet his eyes will certainly be edifying, as he will understand that this socialist government which he is holding up to public ridicule is a government of territory, action and accomplishments, a government that does what it says and says what it does. But that would be asking too much of Wade, for the man is deaf and blind by design and inclination. That is just the way with him.

In any case, the populations of the outlying regions have always on divers occasions and in divers ways expressed their gratefulness and their gratitude with regard to President Abdou Diouf and the government of Habib Thiam for the efforts they have endlessly exerted on their behalf with respect to the disenclavement of their regions and in many other sectors. That is the reality of the matter. And it is this reality that irritates Wade who tries pretentiously to pass himself off as the counsel for the defense of the African people. What nerve!

We do not reach a meeting of the mind on Wade's other arguments according to which "our populations are living in poverty." Such arguments are too absurd to be taken seriously.

It is quite true that after the fashion of the developing countries our own country has certain difficulties (difficulties which we have never known in the past) arising out of the overly stifling international situation and the depreciation in the exchange rates.

In spite of this situation which is worrisome in many ways, the government has not let itself be taken in by the sponge and given itself over to fatalism. Quite the contrary, it has brought all its resources into play so that our country will not experience poverty.

Categorical Refusal

As we see it, Wade really has no chance. He also has no chance when he says that the PS [Socialist Party] is the party of corruption. If we had engaged in the politics of money, some of the activists would not have left the PS for the PDS. Those who went over to the PDS--and everyone knows it--are precisely those who found that the Socialist Party was not generous and was too tightfisted. If in reality the PDS had such a horror of money how do we explain the fact that its secretary-general has traveled all over the world, going preferably to go to the oil-producing countries whose system of corruption is well known?

Most certainly Abdoulaye Wade is a confirmed champion of demagoguery! Judge for yourself: "Although we are quite removed from the state levers of control, we have exerted pressures on the government for the restoration of democracy and for the battle of development." If the ridiculous were to kill its man, we certainly would not hear another word out of the PDS secretary-general...

If we are to go by what Wade says, our independence has been mortgaged and we are continually subject to the dictates of the World Bank and the IMF. What he is ignoring, however, is that every time one of these international organizations imposes measures on us contrary to the higher interests of our country, we have clearly and courageously responded with a categorical refusal.

As regards international cooperation, our options have always been quite clear, both in their formulation and their practice. For us it is a matter of cooperating with countries which unequivocally share our ideals of peace, justice, freedom and fraternity.

Another insanity by Wade: "The opponent (the PS) has all the trump cards but one: the confidence of the Senegalese people." Well, we are two steps from the presidential and legislative elections, at which time the people, the sole judges, will make up their own minds.

51.5

600: 210/485

SENEGAL

DETAILS OF MASTER PLAN FOR DAKAR SET FORTH

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Abdallah Faye: "With the Adoption of the Master Plan for Town Planning in Dakar: Pikine, the New Center of Activities"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, at the Dakar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Minister of Urban Affairs, Housing and Environment presided over the exposition "Dakar 2001," dedicated to the new master plan for the capital prepared by SONED-AFRIQUE [Expansion unknown] and the Central Research Bureau for Overseas Equipment [CRBOE].

This study, which should replace the outmoded 1967 one, meets the need to review the organization of the city of Dakar, faced with unspeakable congestion like most African capitals.

In opening the exposition, which was attended by several specialists interested to one degree or another in questions of town planning and housing, Oumar Welle explained that it constituted a stage of thought which would lead to the adoption of the new master plan. It is first of all a question of informing the people on the progress of the studies undertaken at the request of the Ministry of Urban Affairs, Housing and Environment.

This master plan will be a basic document for use by all those interested in the creation and improvement of urban space.

The exposition, which has been going on since yesterday, represents a place of contact between technicians working on the city and those directing it, so as to achieve better coordination of action.

The special geography of Cape Verde makes it necessary to look for expansion sites far from the center of origin. Within 20 years its population will reach 2 or 3.5 million inhabitants. The second city district (Pikine) will thus find itself at the hub of the future conurbation. But despite its large population, Pikine is not really a true city. There is no appropriate center nor real neighborhoods based on plants and jobs.

In order for it to play its part as a center of activities in some 20 years, it must be equipped with an adequate development and transportation plan.

This first option with regard to the planning of urban space in Cape Verde implies the restructuring of the station district and an expansion toward the northwest bearing toward Rufisque.

"Branch Railway Line"

All of this would be structured on a large-scale means of transportation, with the creation of a "branch railway line" at Bambaylor. In this scheme, Thies would then be integrated into a linear urban complex, directed toward the interior of the country, that is, toward the other regions that would then play the real role of a balanced metropolis.

The other option would consist of the creation of a new urban center of 600,000 inhabitants centered on the Sebikotane-Lake Retba line, which would include a reenergized Rufisque. There we have a choice between an eight-sided composition, promoting more direct functional links, or an orthogonal one.

In the case, mass transportation (to be given greater importance) would be provided through looping of the Thies-Dakar center railway system. It is unquestionable that in this struggle, the railroad has a dominant role to play. The main problem, with the continuous growth of the population, being that of transport, it was deemed necessary to find the best solution in order to meet the users' expectations.

Best Means

According to calculations, the railroad represents the best means of solving this tricky problem. For example, in order to provide transportation for 30,000 passengers per hour, it is only necessary to set up one railway line, whereas it would be necessary to construct 3 bus lanes or 33 traffic routes for cars in order to carry out the same operation. And a passenger kilometer costs twice as much by bus and 10 times more by car.

Consideration should also be given to the problem of housing, which is assuming disturbing proportions by reason of the striking imbalance between demand (high) and supply (relatively slight).

All these problems were listed in the "white book" published on completion of the studies, with a view to a better approach to the development of the city of Dakar.

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

NAVAL CADETS TRAINING--Victoria, Seychelles, Feb 9 (AFP)--India has offered to train as many naval cadets as the Seychelles wishes to send, Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis said here. Mr Berlouis, speaking on his return from New Delhi, said he had been impressed by the training facilities at the Cochin naval base in southern India. The base, India's largest, is already training cadet officers from several other developing countries. The minister said that Seychelles and India agreed to exchange friendly visits by their naval ships. [Text] [AB090944 Paris AFP in English 0932 GMT 9 Feb 83]

CSO: 3400/737

SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDY IN USSR OFFERED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 26 Jan 83 pp 2, 3

[Text] The Soviet Union is offering 50 scholarships for Sierra Leoneans to study at Institutions of Higher Education in the Soviet Union and ten others for post-graduate studies and pedagogical refresher courses in Science.

According to an agreement contained in a Protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation signed between Sierra Leone and the Soviet Union for the period 1982-83 ten more Sierra Leoneans will be admitted to Soviet Vocational and technical schools for training in specialised trades whilst 10 other Sierra Leonean specialists who are graduates of Soviet institutions will be admitted for refresher courses.

In addition two Russian Language teachers will be sponsored by the Soviet Government to lecture at Sierra Leone's Institutions of Higher Learning for two years.

The agreement also makes provision for three specialists to work on contract basis in the Field of Agriculture, a tour by 30 Soviet artists and a visit by two Sierra Leonean writers to the Soviet Union as guests of the Soviet Writers Union.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Sierra Leone Government by Education Minister F. R. Ndomamina and on behalf of the Soviet Union by the Soviet Ambassador in Sierra Leone, Mr. Alexander Vorobstov.

Sierra Leonean Student Dies in USSR

Guess who is in town after a long period of absence!

If you want me to help you, he was Principal of Muslim Brotherhood Secondary School, former Team Manager of Edwardians F.C. and one-time top official of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Bobson Sesay.

He is now Education Attache in the Sierra Leone Embassy in Moscow.

He is here on a special mission.

Mr. Bobson brought home the remains of Unisa Rogers, a former student in the school who had since graduated with an M.Sc degree in Engineering.

Unisa Rogers died last November of pancreas trouble.

She was buried at Hastings cemetery recently.

When Mr. TAOI cornered the smooth sailing diplomat cum Temne expert, Bobson Sesay, and enquired about the performance of the Sierra Leonean students in the Soviet universities, he replied that their performance is a reflection of the scholars of the country that sponsored them.

"But generally they are doing well," he added.

Mr. Sesay disclosed that the Embassy is at present enjoying very cordial relations with the students.

In most cases, he went on, the Embassy depends on the students' organizations in each area.

When asked the effect of the death of 23 students last year Bobson confided that it was purely accidental as it could have happened to any other airline.

The students have since gone over the trauma and are now comfortably settled in their studies.

Mr. Sesay disclosed that there are 436 Sierra Leonean students presently enrolled in various institutions in the Soviet Union with 50 others in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and the German Democratic Republic.

"The remainder is doing fine," Bobson concluded.

BRIEFS

RAF DONATES TOOLS--Agricultural machinery and equipment from the Republic of Korea, estimated at about Le250,000 have been donated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The equipment which were handed over on Monday by the Ambassador of ROK, Mr. Jong Iek Choe, comprise two sets of rice straw, bar and rope making machines, 300 rice threshers and one sickle. Ambassador Jong Choe disclosed that the gift was in response to the Sierra Leone Government's priority in agriculture and the dynamic new approach of Dr. Abass Bundu, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 2 Feb 83 pp 1, ...]

CSO: 3400/730

SOMALIA

RADIO REPORTS ARRESTS, DEMONSTRATIONS AT HARGEISA

EA102059 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somali 1800 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] According to reports reaching us from the second capital of Somalia, Hargeisa, the dictatorial regime of Mohamed Siad Barre has arrested 15 persons in Hargeisa town, including senior government officers, leading businessmen, intellectuals and officers in the armed forces. Reports from Hargeisa confirm that the following were arrested on 7 February 1983:

1. Abdurrahman Shaykh Bashir, former chairman of the Court of Appeals of North-West Region.
2. Abdurrahman Haji Dualeh, former program organizer of the Ministry of Information in the North-West Region.
3. Abdullahi Suleiman (Fide), former director of the Ministry of Tourism in the North-West Region.
4. Engineer Farah Hussein, former director of the Public Works Ministry in the North-West Region.

Engineer Said Mohamed, Abdurrahman Abdullahi Hasan Rakub, Hasan Dibe, Hasan Mohamed, Jama au Usman, Abd al-Qadir Mohamed Jama, Mohamed Isamail (Gacanlow), Mohamed Hasan (Dalab), Mohamed Bihii (Tarwaleh), Captain Isa Musa, former commander of Mandera Central Prison, and a man called Son of Mahdi, whose full name we have not received.

Other reports reaching us from the regional capital of North-West Region, Hargeisa, say that in the past few days the general public of Hargeisa have been staging peaceful demonstrations opposed to the dying regime of Mohamed Siad Barre. In the confrontation between the demonstrating general public and the repressive organs of Mohamed Siad Barre resulted in the deaths of many innocent persons and many more wounded. The forces still loyal to the dying regime of Mohamed Siad Barre opened fire brutally and indiscriminately on the peaceful demonstrators.

The reports add that the latest tension in Hargeisa started with the regime's increased political, economic and social oppression of the people in acts of

reprisal against the recent successes of the Somali opposition forces against Barre's regime, in particular the most recent victories at Manderla and (Manje Caseye) prisons and the bases of the forces still loyal to the fascist regime of Mohamed Siad Barre at (Goraye Hun), (Haji Saleh) and many other places.

CSO: 3403/24

SOUTH AFRICA

MANPOWER MINISTER PREPARES FOR BYELECTION

19111322 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] The minister of manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, has sent a letter in which he resigns from his parliamentary seat of Soutpansberg, to the chief whip of the National Party in the House of Assembly, Mr Alex Van Breda, as the first step toward honoring his challenge to the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Treurnicht, and the member of Parliament for Waterkloof, Mr Langley, on the holding of byelections.

Mr Botha also requests Mr Van Breda to arrange that his letter of resignation be handed to the speaker simultaneously with those of Dr Treurnicht, who is the member for Waterberg, and of Mr Langley. Mr Botha's resignation will become effective the day after it is handed to the speaker.

Our parliamentary staff reports that the Conservative Party executive of Soutpansberg has in the meantime decided to meet at Louis Trichard at the weekend to discuss the probable byelection and its likely candidate.

At a news conference in Cape Town Mr Langley stressed that he would resign in the Waterkloof constituency if the Soutpansberg executive of his party should ask him to stand as candidate against Mr Botha.

Earlier he told the South African Broadcasting Corporation that he had already contacted his party executive in Waterkloof on the matter. At the news conference Mr Langley said the chief whip of the Conservative Party would contact the National Party's chief whip on the procedures to be followed with the respective resignations.

It was also indicated that the Conservative Party was prepared to comply with Mr Botha's further condition that a byelection be held in the Waterberg constituency held by Dr Treurnicht.

CSO: 3400/765

SOUTH AFRICA

LEADERS SAY BY-ELECTIONS MAY AFFECT REFORMS

Mail & Star Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] The trial of strength between the government and the rightwing in the round of by-elections could clear the air once and for all and enable the country to get on with reform.

This is the view of the leader of the opposition, Dr F. Van Zyl Slabbert, who is nevertheless concerned that reform could also take a serious blow in the by-election struggle.

"The great concern is that it could retard any sort of reform for the time being and that we will see the government back-pedalling.

"It will be very unfortunate if this becomes the main consequence of the by-elections.

"The one thing the government must not do is try to placate rightwing motives and attitudes.

"That would be disastrous to reform.

"They must fight a clear campaign even if it means they have to jettison Botha and Waterberg.

"This could precipitate a rightwing backlash, or it could finally put rightwing politics to rest and allow us to get on with the business of reform."

As far as Waterberg was concerned, Dr Slabbert said the PEP [Progressive Federal Party] would definitely field a candidate.

As time went well there in the past (in 1981, in a three-corner fight, the PEP came second to the nationalists by 1,600 votes) and can do so again."

The leader of the New Republic Party [NRP], Mr Vause Raw, said the by-elections would be a test of nerves between the supporters of modern Afrikaner nationalism against the hardline nationalists of the Verwoerdian era.

"I want to warn the government that if it hesitates in the face of the rising challenge or allows the momentum of constitutional reform to falter, it will do irreparable damage to the cause of moderation in coloured and Indian parties which have risked their future in participation.

"If the Conservative Party should win some seats in particular areas, it would not mean a country-wide trend and is no reason for the National Party to panic or backtrack."

Mr Raw declined to say whether or not the NKP would field a candidate in Waterberg, saying it was up to the local divisional committee and the Pretoria Regional Council to first make recommendations to the party's Transvaal executive.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP (Conservative Party), predicted a bitter and very tough fight. "Naturally every man thinks his chances are good and I think my chances are good.

"I have spoken to the Waterberg executive already and they are ready to go."

He said the issues in the by-elections would focus mainly on the government's constitutional proposals.

Other issues that would play a prominent role would be the attempted coup in the Seychelles and the government's handling of the Ingwayama and Kangwane affairs.

Mr Fanie Botha, the manpower minister whose challenge to Dr Treurnicht has caused the contest, said in a statement: "We are one team under the leadership of Mr F.W. De Klerk.

"The National Party in Transvaal will fight with the greatest unity and enthusiasm to achieve a sparkling victory."

SOUTH AFRICA

MARAIS, HNP SEEN AS KEY TO BYELECTIONS

MB121114 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by John Battersby, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town--The national and conservative parties were on tenterhooks last night waiting for the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] to announce whether it would enter the "battle of the berge."

The ultra-rightwing HNP has emerged as the key factor in the pending Transvaal by-elections which could make the difference between a CP [Conservative Party] victory or a crushing defeat for the party's leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, in his Waterberg constituency.

A defiant HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, said last night the party had not yet taken a final decision on whether it would fight the by-elections but was gearing up to an election footing.

"We have no moral obligation to the Conservative Party and the decision will be taken purely on the basis of what is in the best interests of the HNP," Mr Marais said.

He disclosed he had had no approaches from the CP and insisted he was keeping his options open.

He said, however, the timing of the CP announcement of the defection of HNP office bearers to the CP indicated that the CP was already in a fight with the HNP.

CP sources conceded yesterday that the HNP was in a strong bargaining position and could make the difference between victory and defeat if Mr Marais stood in Dr Treurnicht's constituency.

However, there were no indications of a CP approach to the HNP.

It is agreed in political circles that a defeat for Dr Treurnicht in the Waterberg would be catastrophic for the fortunes of the CP.

Meanwhile there is growing concern in nationalist circles that a defeat for Mr Fanie Botha, minister of manpower, in Soutpansberg would be as disastrous for the NP [National Party], and could turn the conservative tide against the NP in the same way the united party's 1943 defeat in Wakkerstroom foreshadowed the party's downfall.

Political parties are already gearing up for a mini-election in at least four Transvaal seats with indications that the by-elections could be held before the end of April or in early May.

NP and CP whips yesterday agreed on the wording of the letters of resignation to be handed to the speaker of Parliament next week precipitating by-elections in the Waterberg, Soutpansberg and Waterkloof constituencies.

And the sudden death of the NP MPC for Carltonville, Mr Paul Du Plessis, in the Transvaal Provincial Council on Thursday, will lead to a by-election in another conservative stronghold.

A further development last night was the challenge by the NP executive in Soutpansberg that the CP MP, Dr Willie Snyman, resign his seat in line with a public undertaking last year that he would do so if Mr Botha resigned his seat.

The only outstanding detail before final agreement on the by-elections is reached is the date on which the resignations will become effective.

CP sources said yesterday they favoured March 1 as the date for resignation in order to allow Dr Treurnicht and Mr Tom Langley, MP for Waterkloof, time to make personal arrangements.

The nomination of Mr Langley as the CP's candidate to stand against Mr Botha in Soutpansberg is considered as no more than a formality when the CP's constituency committee meets on Saturday.

Names of other candidates are already doing the rounds in political circles.

The NP's candidate to oppose Dr Treurnicht in the Waterberg could be Mr Eben Cuyler, a former Johannesburg City councillor, while the NP's candidate in Waterkloof is expected to be Dr Org Marais.

Meanwhile the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] will certainly field a candidate in Waterkloof where it polled nearly 5,000 votes in the 1981 general election.

Mr Tertius Spies, a Pretoria City councillor, is being mentioned as a possible PFP candidate.

Mr Hennie De Vos, chairman of the CP branch in Waterkloof, and Mr Chris De Jager are being mentioned as possible CP candidates.

The imminent by-elections are to be backed by the most extensive and expensive campaigns of all time, with the cost to contesting parties alone being estimated at upwards of R500,000.

In addition to this figure is a substantial contribution by the state through administrative involvement.

Each entry--and there could be eight, nine or 10--is expected to cost each party at least R60,000.

CSO: 3400/735

EDITORIAL SPECULATES ON BYELECTION OUTCOME

MB120833 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Feb 83 p 5

[Editorial: "A Ghastly Mistake?"]

[Text] It is difficult to resist the conclusion that, for minister of manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, it was all a ghastly mistake. What began this week as vigorous but unexceptional exchange of parliamentary discourtesies developed into a political showdown within 24 hours. Now it seems certain that, out of the blue, the country will witness byelections that will affect, and could alter, the shape of the political future.

Under ground-rules established in the heat of debate, both the National Party [NP] and the Conservative Party [CP] are committed to regarding the contests as authentic tests of their strength. Could Mr Botha have had that in mind on Wednesday when he issued his airy challenge to Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party? It seems improbable. What is not in doubt is that the politicians involved would forfeit all political credibility if they tried now to wriggle out of this somewhat bizzare duel.

There's the rub. Exciting as the clashes will be, there must be doubt whether they will really serve the interests of the country. The timing is bad.

The impetuosity of politicians may end up persuading many that the results of by-elections in two notoriously conservative northern Transvaal strongholds should be regarded as a barometer of feelings in the country at large. No wonder the right, with something to lose but even more to gain, is gleeful. It has been afforded a magnificent platform under circumstances of high drama--a campaigner's dream environment. To topple a top cabinet minister on his home ground could set the CP's stalled bandwagon in motion again. If the nationalist candidates in these two constituencies lost it could force a general election in a climate made peculiarly favourable for Verktampes.

None of these are cheering prospects.

On top of this, the by-elections will of their nature involve racial offensiveness at a time when all black communities are in a state of ferment and

the need is for a cool look at alternatives. The cabinet will be distracted from its proper business of trying to reshape its plan to satisfy the constitutional aspirations of blacks. Huckstering will overshadow diplomacy.

Of course, government victories will do two admirable things: Remove Dr Treurnicht from Parliament while denting his prestige, and reassure waverers within the National Party that skies do not tumble when change is contemplated. There is also a chance that the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] could seize the gap and take Waterkloof, the third constituency involved, and this would provide a stimulating reminder that there are hundreds of thousands of white voters ready to support real reform.

But all in all, the negatives outweigh the positives. Once again, it seems, a sectional concern--this time to settle a Broedertwis--takes precedence over national interest.

CSO: 3400/735

MINISTER GETS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT

MB101316 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Industrial development in South Africa can best be served by a greater effort at decentralization on a regional basis, greater cooperation across political borders, and the greater utilization of market oriented policy instruments. These recommendations are contained in a report on reformulated strategy for industrial development in South Africa. The report was compiled by a study group formed in 1977, and it was presented to the minister of industries, commerce and tourism, Dr Dawie De Villiers, in Cape Town this morning.

The study group said South Africa and its neighboring states, like Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho, the national states and Transkei, Bophutatswana, Ciskei and Venda, were an economic unit. Zimbabwe and South-West Africa could also be included in such a unit. It said that despite political divisions all these states would benefit more by economic cooperation than by economic division. It recommended that in drawing up a policy regarding the neighboring states, an effort should be made to disturb the natural economic unity of southern Africa as little as possible. Such an approach would mean that South Africa would have to make short-term sacrifices in the economic sphere, but on the other hand South Africa could not afford economic backwardness and political instability in her neighbors.

The report goes on to say that the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, which was designed to reduce its members' dependence on South Africa, had still not seriously affected South Africa's economic links with her neighbors. However, the implications of these developments had to be watched very closely.

The report also recommended that South Africa maintain the preferential agreements it has with Zimbabwe and Malawi, at least at this stage. It also said that industrial development alone would not be enough to push South Africa's regional development program for southern Africa. An integrated and comprehensive development had the best chance of success.

The need to develop the whole region as a functional unit required economic cooperation that would sometimes have to cross political borders. Industrial

decentralization had to be productive and at least effective in terms of the sociopolitical goals of the program. The report said that development aid to the national states with a view to industrial decentralization had to be linked to the precondition that those states worked on just a limited number of growth points of their own choice.

CSO: 3400/735

DANISH PARLIAMENT ENJOINS GOVERNMENT TO HALT COAL PURCHASING

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 22 Jan 83 p 7

[Report by HUFVUDSTADSBLADET correspondent Sigyn Alenius]

[Text] Copenhagen--The Folketing resolved Thursday to enjoin the government to prevent purchases of coal in South Africa starting in 1990 at the latest. Denmark buys one-third of its coal in South Africa in spite of the fact that Denmark has signed all of the United Nations' resolutions about sanctions against the apartheid régime.

The Socialist People's Party members declared in the Folketing Thursday that this shows a double standard.

The debate was an answer to a question by the two parties of the far Left, the Socialist People's Party and the Socialist Left Party, which emphasized that the coal can be bought elsewhere. Possibly not at the same price, but this is not a question of price but of morals and decency, Left Socialist Folketing member Sten Folke said.

The debate on the coal purchases coincides with an extensive discussion in the press and on radio and TV of several years of Danish arms smuggling to South Africa. Danish law forbids sale or transport on Danish vessels of weapons to areas that are threatened with war or crisis. Nor have direct shipments of weapons taken place, but 12 ship-owners and captains stand accused of having evaded the ban. They have let Danish vessels be chartered which have transported weapons from other countries, including Poland, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Belgium. The weapons were transported in containers. The accused say that they did not know what was in the containers. The judicial authorities doubt that.

Taken Up in the United Nations

The case will be taken up in the United Nations, according to James Jonah, secretary general of the second United Nations Conference on Racism, which will open in Geneva on 1 August. Right now Jonah is in Copenhagen in preparation for the discussion of Danish problems at the conference.

During the debate in the Folketing sharp accusations were directed against the government for conniving at the coal purchases in South Africa and not pushing

legal actions against the accused arms smugglers. The case has not been prosecuted at the tempo that it calls for, the ultraleftists said.

All in all the Danish trade with South Africa is not extensive. It represents only about 0.3 percent of the country's total foreign trade. But if we look at the coal sector by itself the picture is different. One-third of Denmark's coal supply comes from South Africa. It is power stations that use the coal. The matter has been taken up time after time in the Folketing, and the latest decision dates from 1978.

The government's position is that on the government side everything possible has been done to act in accordance with the Folketing's decision of 1978. The government itself has stopped all of its purchases, e.g. of canned fruits and vegetables, which were formerly bought for distribution in Greenland. That is done chiefly under state management.

8815

CSO: 3650/113

SIGNIFICANCE OF AFRIKAANS PRESS ACTION NOTED

MB101000 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Feb 83 p 8

[Editorial: "When the Presses Stop"]

[Text] In its way, turmoil in the ranks of the Afrikaans press is almost as significant as turmoil in the National Party itself. Afrikaans newspapers have always been an overt part of the political structure.

Thus it is that, while economic factors precipitated Perskor's surrender to Nasionale Pers this week, the political implications arouse the most debate. What does it really mean if the former standard-bearer of the spirit and culture of Afrikaner nationalism--the paper that was once proud to proclaim itself "the official organ of the National Party"--is suddenly relegated to a B-grade role in another city? Is it merely (that's life and free enterprise!) that DIE TRANSVALER has lost the economic war and must pay the price? In part yes, but it is too simple to see it only as the resolution of a business conflict. There are political implications.

Now there is another unchallenged standard-bearer in the Transvaal, marching to a different drum. Its name is BEELD, and it carries the flag for Mr P.W. Botha and his vision of reform. Its zeal shows.

It may be tempting for some simply to welcome what is claimed as a victory for Cape Verligtheid over the darker forces of the Waterberg gang. After all, it was not so long ago that veiled threats of a transfer of allegiance to the right were emanating from Perskor corridors, and the Pretoria paper OGGENDBLAD, now under sentence of death, was flying kites for Verkrampstes. Who wants to see anything strengthen the right arm of Dr Treurnicht?

But the test of a principle (in newspaper circles especially) is when one has to defend the right of someone else to espouse causes one abhors.

It is always a sad moment when newspapers disappear because each death--or banishment--diminishes the range of views available to the public. A free press is more at risk when it more nearly constitutes a monopoly. What South Africa needs most is a vigorous debate on all its possible options. The solutions of the white right should be rejected because they are heard and understood, not because they have been suppressed.

We go further. The partial evolution of the Afrikaans press from a purely lackey propaganda medium, and its consequent increased contribution to real debate, can be directly attributed to competition. Without competition, we venture to suggest, DIE TRANSVALER would still have the words "official organ" emblazoned on its masthead and in its attitude.

We hope the effective demolition of the Perskor newspaper JUGGERNAUT will not herald a resurgence of unquestioning orthodoxy.

CSO: 3400/735

PROFESSOR STRESSES DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POLITICS, LANGUAGE

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 9 Jan 83 p 13

[Article by Johan Bruwer: "Breyten Is Addressing this Kind of Afrikaans"]

[Text] Johannesburg--Whenever Breyten Breytenbach says that Afrikaans has no future he does not have in mind Afrikaans as a practical medium of expression, but Afrikaans as an ideological symbol of exclusive Afrikaner nationalism. It is possible for the poet to doom Afrikaans at an ideological level, because the Afrikaners themselves have elevated Afrikaans to an ideological instrument for uniting themselves as a group against other groups and for assuming a dominant political position in South Africa.

This is how Prof Ampie Coetzee, professor of Afrikaans at the Witwatersrand University and a personal friend of the released poet, is interpreting Breyten's statement, published recently in a Dutch newspaper, to the effect that Afrikaans still has a future, but only as a language for epitaphs.

The statement, made in the course of an interview with Adriaan van Dis and published in NRC HANDELSBLAD, elicited various degree of dismay among established Afrikaans writers and language experts. Most of them deny that Afrikaans is doomed and point out the large number of people (including the coloreds and the blacks) who speak Afrikaans even though they reject the Afrikaner's political ideology.

Statistics

The morning newspaper BEELD also quoted statistics from the most recent census which shows that 48 percent of the total population of South Africa can speak Afrikaans, as opposed to 44 percent of those who can speak English.

Professor Coetzee says: "It is not Afrikaans which Breyten is dooming, rather the politics of Afrikaans." As for the language itself he maintains that relationship of the poet who employs it as a practical vehicle for expressing things which he could not express with the same force in another language. It is against the elevation of Afrikaans to a political symbol that he has taken a political stand as he also did 10 years ago during the summer school of the sixties held by Capetown University.

~~According~~ to Professor Coetzee, Breyten's statement against Afrikaans can

According to Professor Coetzee, Breyten's statement against Afrikaans can be understood only if we trace the history of the way in which Afrikaans became the "political football" in South Africa.

"The first sinners, who began to reduce Afrikaans to the political symbol of a certain group, were people such as S J du Toit and the First Afrikaans Language Movement. They were the ones who began to make Afrikaans the symbol of Afrikaner nationalism."

Contradictions

Professor Coetzee says that, as time went on, for non-Afrikaners the political utilization of Afrikaans gradually became a symbol of oppression and political domination.

"The history of Afrikaans is full of contradictions. What had been the practical language and asset of the coloreds was elevated as the emblem of the white Afrikaner."

But, according to Professor Coetzee, the political symbolism attached to Afrikaans and attacked by Breyten Breytenbach, had nothing to do with the language itself. The fact that the language was elevated to an ideological symbol was not the fault of Afrikaans; it was the result of historical circumstances.

"Lord Charles Somerset also rendered English to a symbol of colonialistic imperialism. He wanted to force the language upon South Africa because for him it had stood for the entire system of imperialistic values he followed."

Factitious

"But elevating a language to a symbol of political unity is a factitious thing. Canadians speak English, as do the Americans and the British, but all of them adhere to their own different political values."

"All that Breyten is trying to do with his statement on Afrikaans is to free the language from the political symbolism attached to it. Unfortunately, he himself began to make the error of making it a political symbol when he said that it must be employed as a language of resistance. Language is simply that; it is not a holy object through which, or against which, political identity ought to be expressed. If Afrikaans is accepted simply as a practical vehicle people will certainly use it whenever they can express with it something which cannot be better expressed in another language."

"It is being employed in this manner by black people and members of the working class who are in no way enthusiastic about the political ideals of the Afrikaner citizenry. Thus the more people employ Afrikaans for expressing their aversion to the Afrikaner's political and capitalistic values the more will the language be freed from the negative connotations it has as a symbol of the exclusive political values of a certain group." This is what Professor Coetzee said.

LP SEEN LOSING CREDIBILITY, DIVIDING COLOREDS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Feb 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE LABOUR Party is experiencing some lively sessions which can be explained as part of the birth pangs in their extraordinary acceptance of the government's controversial constitutional proposals.

It is not too difficult to understand why tempers within the party and amongst those involved in this sensitive debate flare so much and so frequently. There is a feeling amongst coloureds that the Labour Party's drastic decision was not only a "sell-out" but that it would cause division between blacks in general and between coloured and coloured in particular.

The latest meeting held by the party had some frightful action when chairs were hurled across a jumpacked hall, a reporter was assaulted, windows were smashed by rocks and a bottle was hurled at the speakers. Later a stink bomb landed in the midst of the crowd.

There were fist fights and the kind of general mayhem associated only with election time fever. At one stage when the national leader of the party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse stood up to speak, about two thirds of the 600 audience kept up a three minute chant of "we want Boesak".

When Mr Hendrickse in response to the crowd gave the clenched fist salute and shouted "Amandla" he was loudly booed. A bottle was then thrown on the stage but no-one was injured.

If LP leaders are embarrassed by these scenes, they have only themselves to blame for their short sightedness and their inability to read their constituencies.

Apart from the fact that they are seen by some of their own people as having sold out, their decision has caused a split in coloured politics. In the first place the LP has not exactly been the most popular political party in the country because of its conservative slant. Now it is believed they have finally nailed the final nail into the coffin of their credibility.

It is still to be seen how the LP will operate under the new constitutional dispensation with the kind of reaction sparked off this early about their move.

For the Government to proceed with the proposals under such a shaky mandate from the people is the height of folly. But it has already committed itself to the step and there will be no turning back at this late hour.

The interesting thing is that the constitutional plans are getting negative responses from sectors as desperate as the Conservative Party and the PFP. People like leaders of the LP are involving themselves in a fight which is still going to be fought bitterly in the white community. What is going to happen eventually to them when they have to face their own people seems risky to say the least particularly after these unhappy events at their meetings.

The Government's position too is most unhappy. It does not have the solid support from a white electorate about this constitutional plan. It is being attacked by whites and most blacks. In the meantime it will be almost impossible for them to go back or on the other hand make the proposals even more revolutionary by including blacks. They are in a no-win situation which is going to need some courageous action in the future.

CSO: 3400/728

FURTHER ON COETZEE TESTIMONY ON SACC

MB101523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] In the view of the South African police, the South African Council of Churches [SACC] has become the instrument by which the ideals, ideologies and convictions of the World Council of Churches [WCC] and of the All-Africa Conference of Churches have been transferred to South Africa.

In submitting the testimony of the South African police to the Eloff commission of inquiry into the SACC, the chief of the security police, Gen Johan Coetzee, said Bishop Desmond Tutu and the SACC were, in conjunction with the WCC, involved in efforts to enhance the credibility of the ANC. General Coetzee said that repeated statements by Bishop Tutu that within 10 years Nelson Mandela would be prime minister of South Africa, were a part of these efforts.

He said that from conversation within the SACC it appeared that violence was becoming increasingly acceptable to officials of the council. He said it appeared that the council anticipated a long freedom struggle but hoped that by a process of awareness aimed at the whites the eventual degree of violence could be reduced, as the resistance of the so-called oppressors to change would have been weakened to a sufficient degree. The eventual use of violence to reach the goals of the SACC was considered acceptable.

CSO: 3400/735

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER DESCRIBES NEW APPROACH TO RESETTLEMENT

MB111803 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] The minister of cooperation and development, Dr Koornhof, says the government has a new approach to resettlement generally. He was speaking in the House of Assembly on a private member's motion tabled by the Progressive Federal Party member for Berea, Mr Ray Swart, who condemned the government for what he described as the inhuman and heartless relocation of 3 million people in South Africa over the past 25 years. He called on the government to abandon future relocations planned for ideological reasons.

Dr Koornhof said the government had adopted new initiatives and a new approach of reform in respect of resettlements and was going out of its way to link resettlement with development, to do it by persuasion, and to eliminate relocation wherever possible. The principle which was being maintained was that resettlement should be connected with building a nation, the development of national states, and the improvement of the living conditions of the people affected. The office of the department had been advised accordingly.

Dr Koornhof said many cases of resettlement had been prevented recently. The relocation of about 80,000 people of the (Rama) group and Matokwa would no longer take place and at (Kutami) and (Sintimula) 35,000 people would no longer be resettled. It was, however, impossible for him to say that there would be no more removals in future, although everything possible would be done to avoid forced removals.

CSO: 3400/735

BRIEFS

DAILIES REORGANIZED--The directorates of the two Afrikaans press groups, Nasionale Pers and Perskor, have agreed to a comprehensive reorganization and rationalization of their dailies in the Transvaal. The statement was issued in Johannesburg this afternoon by the chairman of Nasionale Pers, Prof C. J. Cilliers, and the chairman of Perskor, Dr W. Van Heerden. The statement says the step is taken to cut out duplication, overlapping and sometimes unhealthy competition. Perskor will concentrate on the afternoon market and Nasionale Pers on the morning market. The agreement between the two groups takes immediate effect, but adjustments will take some time to take effect. The Perskor chairman, Dr Van Heerden, says DIE TRANSVALER will no longer appear as a morning newspaper, but will be transferred to Pretoria as an afternoon paper. The present two Perskor dailies in Pretoria, OGGENBLAD and HOOFSTAD, are to be incorporated into DIE TRANSVALER. [Text] [MB081628 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Feb 83]

TESTIMONY ON SACC--The head of the security police says the South African Council of Churches [SACC] has set itself in opposition to apartheid, racism and capitalism. Johan Coetzee was giving evidence today to the Eloff Commission, which is investigating the affairs of the SACC. Coetzee said the SACC assertion that they did not support the ANC or any other political organization should be tested in the light of their actions. Giving evidence for the second day Coetzee referred to SACC papers as he outlined SACC aid to organizations such as trade unions, the detainee parent's support committee, National Union of South African Students and the Azanian Student's Organization. He said the SACC contributes to the creation of an outlook that prejudices the present order and social stability of South Africa in the international community. [Text] [MB120507 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT 11 Feb 83]

MORE TESTIMONY ON SACC--The chief of the security police, General Coetzee, says the South African Council of Churches [SACC] claim that it is representative of the majority of the South African population is questionable. The general was giving evidence before the Eloff Commission of inquiry into the SACC in Pretoria. He also handed the commission a police report on the council. He said that there was apparently merit in the theory that the council gave itself status of importance that was contradicted by reality. Note had to be taken of the fact that many black churches in South Africa were not members of the SACC. To back up this claim of being representative,

and also for other reasons, the council was, in the opinion of the police, engaged in an intensive psychological war through the means of a campaign of public opinion surveys. [Text] [MB101521 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Feb 83]

NEGOTIATIONS FOR REFORM--At the annual conference of the Indian Reform Party at Verulam near Durban, the party has resolved that while it welcomes the prime minister's initiative for political change, it feels that the constitutional proposals are inadequate in promoting racial harmony and unity. The party resolved further that it would involve the South African black alliance directly in negotiations with the government on changes to the constitutional proposals. The party leader, Mr (Chinsamy), pointed out that its rejection of the proposals did not imply a Reform Party boycott of the prime minister's initiatives. He reemphasized that the party's commitment was to what he described as responsible negotiations with the government. [Text] [MB140851 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Feb 83]

NEW SECURITY LAW--More than 4,000 people were held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act and 130 have been held under its new equivalent. This was disclosed this week by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, in reply to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman in Parliament. Mrs Suzman asked how many people had been held under Section 6 since the Terrorism Act was introduced in 1967, and was told 4,140. This section was replaced by Section 29(1) of the Internal Security Act and 130 people have been held under this section since its introduction last year until February 1 this year. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Feb 83 p 2]

CHARGED WITH TREASON--A former Methodist priest and member of the banned Christian Institute (CI), Mr Cedric Mayson, who is facing charges of treason, made a brief appearance in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday. He was not asked to plead and the judge, Mr Justice Grosskopf, postponed the hearing to February 7 in the Pretoria Supreme Court. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Feb 82 p 3]

REJECTED PRISONER SWAP WITH SEYCHELLES--London--South Africa has rejected a prisoner swap that would have freed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela in exchange for four white mercenaries condemned to death in the Seychelles for their role in a failed coup attempt, the British Foreign Office said yesterday. A Foreign Office spokesman said the swap was proposed by the Seychelles' socialist government led by President Albert Renee. "We can confirm that the Seychelles foreign minister did refer to this idea, but it apparently came to nothing," the spokesman said. Britain was consulted, the spokesman added, because two of the condemned mercenaries are British citizens. No comment could be obtained from South African Government spokesman yesterday. [Excerpts] [MB140905 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/755

BRIEFS

ID'S FOR ANC--In what appears to be a further restriction on the African National Congress in Swaziland the Government has ordered South African refugees to obtain identity cards with photographs. When the order was announced this week it was thought it would also apply to refugees from tribal conflicts in northern Zululand, all of whom are controlled by their chiefs. According to Mbabane sources, however, the United Nations high commission for refugees, which controls South African refugees living mainly in Manzini, made the order. In December about 30 leading ANC members were rounded up by police and taken to a camp "for their own protection." About half of them have since left the country at their own request and the other half, after staging a brief walkout, are back in the camp under protest. They say that being held in one place makes them more vulnerable to an attack like the Maseru raid. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Feb 83 p 2]

CSO: 3400/729

NEED TO EXPAND SISAL CROP STRESSED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 21 Jan 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] After their 1 day meeting held in the city of Dar es Salaam early this week, regional youth secretaries established a committee, which in cooperation with the sisal authority and other national institutions, will seek permanent means of saving the sisal crop.

This step of the youths results from the fact that sisal is one of the major crops which obtains foreign exchange for our country. Therefore, the youths saw there is a need to pursue diligently the cultivation of this crop.

This step is good. We expect that every institution which is concerned will cooperate fully with this committee in order to make its work successful as quickly as possible for the nation's benefit.

We are saying this because, in addition to the fact that sisal is among Tanzania's major income crops, this crop has also been confronted by some problems during recent years. These problems have caused harvests of this crop to decline. The time came, when the problems were so big, that it was necessary to start a special campaign to revive the sisal crop. Since the start of this campaign, some steps have been taken to expand the cultivation of sisal in the country. These steps include increasing the compensation of workers in the sisal fields, expand their allowances and other benefits. The authority also established special competitions for sisal workers with this objective of attracting citizens to work in the sisal fields.

As a result of these efforts, some results have been obtained. But, the problems which confront this crop have not yet ceased. There is a further opportunity to expand the production of sisal in our country provided only that people to do the work are obtained. This means we perceive the decision of the youth union as an intention to help reduce this problem and increase the production of sisal in the country.

At a time when even those sisal fields which exist now are confronted by a shortage of workers, there are many youths who live without doing significant work in our country. If there is a good method for preparing youths

like these, we can help to overcome the problem of the shortage of sisal workers, and therefore develop this important crop to obtain foreign exchange for the nation.

At this time when we are confronted by poor economic conditions, we need to use every asset which we have in people and things in the war of liberation from this bad situation. This means that people with the capability should work to produce wealth. Because our country depends on agriculture, the production of wealth means to expand agriculture.

Indeed, we feel that although the committee which was established by the youth is for the sake of the sisal crop, this committee can expand its work and see how other crops to bring in foreign exchange can be developed by using the energy of the young people in the country.

In the community, the youths are the main source of energy. If they think they like development and the energy continues to increase, the youths can produce great success for the community, provided only that they have been well prepared.

The youths of Tanzania have often shown the good characteristic of being prepared to make sacrifices for their nation. We believe that by good preparation these youths will come forward not only in expanding the sisal crop but in the whole war of rescuing the country as a result of the bad economic situation.

CSO: 3449/18

FORMER DEMOCRATIC PARTY MINISTER JOINS UPC

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 5 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by D. Kirabira]

[Text] A former minister in the late Benedicto Kiwanuka's Democratic Party government Mr Enoch Mulira, has crossed from DP to UPC.

Receiving Mr Mulira at the Africa Foundation on behalf of President of UPC, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr Samwiri Mugwisa, reported that President A. Milton Obote was pleased by the news of Mulira's decision to cross.

Mr Mugwisa noted that Mr Mulira was crossing over to UPC in January 1983 which reminded Ugandans of the mass crossing of DP members of Parliament from Busoga in January 1982.

During that occasion, President Obote declared a national movement of members of other parties crossing over to UPC and urged all Ugandans to jump over the wall placed in front of them by the Democratic Party.

He added that Mr Mulira's crossing was a sign of the success of that message.

The Minister described Mr Mulira as "a man of substance and condemned former UNLF Presidents Yusuf Lule and Godfrey Binaisa for encouraging people in Buganda to go to the bush.

He noted that for ages Buganda had been a region of long and good history and that it was only in the last two years that this good reputation had been tarnished by banditry activities.

Mr Mugwisa called on the convert to help the government in the task of uniting the country.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Dr David Anyoti, thanked Mr Mulira and described him as a "noble, humble, principled and highly educated man coming from a great and reknown family.

He said that Mulira is the type of politician Uganda requires now. He reported that Mr Mulira never raised a finger when UPC came to power in 1962 and accepted defeat in 1980.

Congratulating him on joining the party of principles and ideas, Dr Anyoti said: "You have now arrived home where you actually belong. In UPC it doesn't matter at what time you arrive but as soon as you are in there there is full rights, respect and a lot of responsibility for you, he said.

He thanked Mr Mulira, 70, for continuing to talk about development, adding: "Time cannot turn back but life can begin anew."

He pledged his ministry's help to Mr Mulira to fulfill his noble objective of adult education which he said follows in line with the UPC manifesto.

Dr Anyoti stressed that the people of Buganda are now assuming their responsibility and working together with the rest of Uganda.

The minister said that with Mr Mugwisa, he had travelled in Buganda and seen the suffering of the people but DP MPs only wanted to be invited which showed the incompetence of the Democratic Party.

The Deputy Chief Administrative Secretary at the UPC Secretariat, Mr Dent Ocaya Lakidi welcomed Mr Mulira.

He said the UPC had two major tasks, namely to build the party and the nation. "What we are witnessing today is building of the party," he said.

Mr Ocaya appealed to members of the party to make sure they are good material and not a weak link in the structure.

Mr Mulira appealed to fellow Ugandans to develop our country through the UPC which has the right programme." He said since UPC came to power in 1980, a lot of good work in the reconstruction of the country had been done.

"Dr Obote has done a good deal of work. We are in a mess yet now we are improving time after time," he declared.

CSO: 3400/644

RWENZURURU MOVEMENT REPORTED OVER; RUMOR SAID BASELESS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 6 Jan 83 p 8

[Text] The Deputy Minister of Lands, Minerals and Water Resources, Mr Amon Bazira, has described as trash a report that the Rwenzururu had appointed a "king."

A Kampala Luganda daily TAIFA EMPYA recently claimed in a front page article that the Rwenzururu had appointed a new "king" to replace Mr Charles Kitembo.

Mr. Kitembo and his men descended from the Rwenzori mountains and laid down their arms at Kasese in Western Uganda last year.

Commenting on the report in Kampala yesterday Mr Bazira said: "The report is completely baseless."

"Nobody either in Kasese or the mountains is interested in fanning trouble any more. The Rwenzururu movement is over."

He said he had followed closely the Rwenzururu movement. "I am following closely what is going on after their voluntary handing over of arms."

"But those who never wished Uganda peace, especially those in the bandit group of thinking, would have wished the movement to continue," he charged.

Mr. Bazira explained: "Leaders of Rwenzururu movement came down in good faith."

"Therefore, any claims that the former king had betrayed his followers does not arise. Their leadership system was centralised and not haphazard. Therefore, it is not of question that others in the group could have been offended by the laying down of arms.

The TAIFA article quoted "Christmas travellers from a Western Uganda. But it gave no further details.

CSO: 3400/644

SURRENDERING 'BANDITS' SAID TO NUMBER 200

Kampala SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Jan 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by Eva Lubwama and D. Kirabira]

[Text] About 200 bandits surrendered in Mubende District and gave themselves up to security forces last week.

The bandits, including three women, were on Friday shown to journalists at the Vice President's office in Kampala. Ministers and the Chief of Staff, Brig Oyite Ojok were present.

The Vice President and Minister of Defence, Mr Paulo Muwanga, said: "Tell those still in the bush to come out voluntarily. Tell them to come out and help rehabilitate and develop this nation.

"We shall continue to make life in the jungle very difficult until the last bandit surrenders, even if his bush is in Hilton Hotel."

Mr Muwanga further said: "You have been in the bush and seen how bandits kill. They drink others' blood. As our President has noted, Amin spoilt people's heads. Now is the time to come out of the bush and live normally. He urged them to resort to agriculture which is well paying.

The Vice President told journalists that bandits who surrendered were well treated, fed and given medical treatment. And he promised that this would continue.

"No one shall beat you. We will see that you get clothes, soap and food, and then we send you back to your respective areas."

The Vice President cautioned: "When you return to your homes, defend yourselves against those who might misguide and lead you into the bush. If you rejoin the bandits in the bush, security forces will confront you there.

One of the bandits told journalists: "My names are Pantaloe Kigundu, born in 1922 and I am a farmer. Banditry started some villages away from mine, that is Mayoby village.

"While it was going on we just heard of it but did not move from our areas. The activities came closer but still we did not move.

"One day, through a leader called Yonasani Nyanzi, those who had already joined the activities came and abducted us saying our area had been liberated. They came with spears and swords.

"One major assignment which they gave us was to keep guard on roads especially in corners, in order to see the security men when they were coming, and then we blew our horns to warn our leaders of the coming enemies and also to get help from our leaders."

Kigundu continued: "Because we were frightened of those who abducted us, we accepted and went ahead and guarded roads. We were not allowed to stay in our houses because they told us that UPC people would come and harm us.

"We went to the bush and we have suffered a lot there. When it rained we were soaked to the skin, mosquitos bit us and many children died of malaria while many others died of snake bites.

"We started living in the bush in May 1982 and since that time babies were being born in the bush but many of them have died.

"After suffering so much we heard that areas like Kyamusisi, Kisosonkole and Nalujjo were all under the guard of security men. When we learnt of that we were frightened but could not move to go to another area. When Security men closed in on us we used our one and only big gun which we had. It always went through the hands of about 60 bandits. However, when we made noise, our leaders did not come to our rescue instead they run away and left us on our own."

"Finally we decided to go to a village known as Kalangaro and surrendered."

Kigundu revealed that this particular group was under Museveni. He said they did not see Museveni but there were men who came as his representatives.

Kigundu said that when they were forced to go to the bush, they were told that even before Christmas they would have toppled the UPC government. Kigundu had been promised a good post in the government to be set up by bandits.

Most of the bandits were Rwandese born in Uganda.

CSO: 3400/644

UGANDA

CARDINAL SAYS OVER 170 REFUGEES DEAD IN CAMPS

AB311221 Paris AFP in French 1145 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Kampala, 31 Jan (AFP)--More than 170 Rwandan refugees have died since they arrived at the Merema Hills camps (Uganda), not far from the border with Rwanda last October, Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga, head of the Catholic Church of Uganda said on Sunday at a press conference.

The number of deaths attributed to unknown causes rose from 80 at the end of December to 176 in mid-January, added the cardinal who has just visited the camp.

Last month, he had said that four refugees, mostly children, were dying daily from measles.

According to the first aid workers, the Merema Hills camp, which accomodates approximately 4,000 refugees, is overcrowded and lacks medical aid. The government and officials of voluntary agencies are doing everything possible to assist the refugees, added the cardinal.

These refugees, who are from Rwarda, had settled in southwest Uganda after fleeing their country during the tribal clashes (between Hutus and Tutsis) during the 1950's and 1960's. They began to flee from Uganda to return to their country in October but Rwandan authorities are not allowing them to return.

The Ugandan government has denied reports that the refugees were chased out of the country. According to it, the Rwandans began to panic after official enquiries about cattle theft in southwest Uganda. The number of Rwandans living in the area is estimated at half a million.

Besides the 4,000 refugees of the Merema Hills camps, there are about 20,000 more on the Ugandan side of the border and another 5,000 on the Rwanda side.

CSO: 3419/491

BRIEFS

ANTI-CRIME CAMPAIGN--Kampala, Feb 8 (AFP)--The Ugandan security forces have launched a major operation to wipe out crime in Kampala and the surrounding countryside by opponents of President Milton Obote, Defence Minister Paulo Muwanga said here today. Mr Muwanga, who is also Ugandan vice-president, said the brunt of the operation would be against the "urban task force and the urban terrorists wing" of the rebels opposed to the Ugandan government. He said the two rebel wings had been operating in the Ugandan capital, mostly robbing vehicles after gunning down their owners. Several motorists were shot dead in the Ugandan capital at the weekend, including the registrar-general of the Justice Ministry, Joyce Katende. The gunmen then drove away with her car. Mr Muwanga said the vehicles stolen in such incidents were either used to transport "bandits"--the official code word for the rebels--or were sold off to raise money. He said his forces had been overconcentrating in the past two years in the northern Ugandan province of West Nile, Mukono District just outside Kampala, and the still-troubled districts of Mpigi and Luwero to the west and north of the capital. "The problem is only now in Luwero and Mpigi districts so the security forces will now concentrate their attention on just these two," he said, adding that senior army commanders who have been sent abroad for training since 1980 were now back in their posts here. [Text] [AB081449 Paris AFP in English 1359 GMT 8 Feb 83]

CSO: 3400/732

'AFP' INTERVIEWS SANKARA ON CSP POLICY

AB130614 Paris AFP in French 1048 GMT 13 Feb 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 13 Feb (AFP)—Capt Thomas Sankara, prime minister and head of the Government of Upper Volta, stated on Saturday that the ruling People's Salvation Council [CSP] intends to restore "true democracy and social justice."

During an interview with AFP, at the combined support regiment on the outskirts of Ouagadougou, Captain Sankara said that the 7 November coup which overthrew Col Saye Zerbo's regime has helped to "return power to people."

Questioned on "the fight against corruption and embezzlement" which was begun immediately after the coup, and has resulted in the imprisonment of some leaders of the former regime and the detention of leaders of the Third Republic arrested under President Zerbo's regime, the prime minister declared: "Our country has particularly weak resources and we cannot tolerate that some citizens enrich themselves with the meager resources that we have succeeded in getting together."

"It is with this ill-gotten wealth," he said, "that some of them gained political power, which gave them the opportunity of making the policy choices for the majority of the people. Prominent Upper Voltans and officials must maintain an image of rigor and unequivocal nationalism."

On the CSP commitment "to restore normal constitutional rule in 2 years," Captain Sankara said that "when the time comes, the people will have the democratic right to make their choice." He did not give details of the procedures to be used for this change and did not say whether political parties would be permitted to be formed legally.

The Upper Voltan prime minister, dressed in a paratrooper commando fatigue dress, admitted that there is "resistance" to the action undertaken by the CSP and the government. These "opponents" who, he said, "spread false rumors will be denounced. We will expose them and fight them democratically. Every one has the right to speak."

Concerning the Upper Volta-Mali border dispute, Captain Sankara pledged: "Our relations with Mali will develop harmoniously and favorably in the interests

of our two peoples. The CSP will go beyond the Machiavellian exploitation that others wanted to turn this supposed opposition between Mali and Upper Volta into." In 1974, this border dispute degenerated into skirmishes between soldiers of the two countries.

Upper Volta maintains "excellent relations with its neighbors and intends to continue to develop them in the interests of the people concerned," the prime minister added.

On the rural farmers which represent about 90 percent of the people, Captain Sankara said that the CSP wants to help the farmers become "owners of their means of production and to give them reasons to stick to their work. This will involve a revision of our economic concepts which were based on norms which were not in conformity with the reality in the country."

"In the level of attitudes," the head of the Upper Voltan Government continued, "the Upper Voltan must understand that it is an illusion to seek to identify oneself with forms of development which are foreign. This will involve a very arduous political task."

Finally, the prime minister felt that the "economic indicators which were very disturbing after the coup are now reassuring." Changes will be made in the investment code in such a way that the Upper Voltans will gain the maximum profit and that those who would wish to invest in Upper Volta will find a justification for this step," he added. Captain Sankara refused to say what the relative importance of the private, public and parapublic sectors would be.

CSO: 3419/530

OUEDRAOGO RETURNS FROM TOGO, COMMENTS

AB092127 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Interview granted by Upper Voltan Head of State Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo on his return to Ouagadougou on 9 February from the Entente Council Summit in Togo--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Welcome back, Mr President. You have just returned from Lama-Kara where a summit of the Entente Council was held. Could you tell us precisely what issues you discussed?

[Answer] As you know, it was an informal meeting of the Entente Council. Of course, we did not fail to review the problems of the African continent in general, and the problems of the subregion in particular. With regard to our subregion, we discussed the current problem. That is the problem of the massive deportation of aliens from Nigeria. The essential part of the summit was centered on the deportation issue.

[Question] Mr President, did the summit result in a common position on the issue?

[Answer] As it was expected, we prepared a final communique in which we examined the problems on the agenda, more particularly the expulsion. We deplored the fact that the deportation took place in Nigeria because this country hosts ECOWAS, of which it is a member. We, however, understood that it was a sovereign decision and therefore abstained from judging it. In spite of this, we deplored the situation. In our proposals, we asked President Kepekou, who is the current chairman of both the Entente Council and ECOWAS, to make a nice sum--about 700 million CFS francs--available for the reception and installation of all the deportees of Entente Council nations. This is a concrete example which the Entente Council set instead of just relying on aid from various international bodies. The council assumed its responsibilities in making a concrete gesture in favor of the deportees.

[Question] Mr President, you have just spoken of a sovereign decision with regard to Nigeria's expulsion measure. But at the level of the Entente Council, do you intend to ask for compensation to be paid to the deportees?

[Question] Mr President, you have just spoken of a sovereign decision with regard to Nigeria's expulsion measure.. But at the level of the Entente Council, do you intend to ask for compensation to be paid to the deportees?

[Answer] We asked the ECOWAS current chairman to seek information on the true motive of that dramatic decision. This is because we plan to draft resolutions defining solutions to this issue in future. We will certainly bring up the idea of compensation in such solutions. It is a legitimate right for the deportees to be paid compensation because most of them left the country empty-handed. I believe that Nigeria should not wait for such a suggestion before considering how to pay compensation.

CSO: 3419/530

'AFP' DISCUSSES CHANGES SINCE CSP TAKEOVER

AB140623 Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT 13 Feb 83

[By Jerome Mainguet]

[Text] Ouagadougou, 13 Feb (AFP)—Some three months after the November 7 military coup which toppled Colonel Saye Zerbo, the new government in Upper Volta seems to be aiming at a "populist and progressist" policy on the home front, and a "moderate and pragmatic" line in economic and foreign affairs.

An indication of the internal policy is the exceptional (for Africa) freedom which has been given to the media, even that owned by the government.

The weekly CARREFOUR AFRICAIN (AFRICAN CROSSROADS), the STATE NEWS AGENCY, and commentators on National Radio and Television have no qualms about communicating the views of the far-from-placid man in the Upper Voltan street.

One editorialist went so far as to ask whether Head of State Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, an army surgeon, is a "man of straw," in the hands of Prime Minister Captain Thomas Sankara, and another journalist noted that the ruling People's Salvation Council (CSP) had yet to be confirmed by a national poll.

The daily L'OBSERVATEUR, which was banned several times by the old regime, also makes full use of its new freedom.

Trade unions, a constant problem to successive regimes since Upper Volta became independent, also benefit from the toleration, if not the open sympathy, of the new authorities.

A ban on the Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation (CSV) has been lifted and its secretary-general, Soumane Toure, jailed by Colonel Zerbo, has been freed.

Significantly, Captain Sankara, before being appointed prime minister last month, made his first public appearance after the coup at the Congress of the Secondary Teachers' Union, when he attacked the "anti-worker and fascist policy" of the Zerbo regime and called on trade unionists to engage in "frank and constructive dialogue" with the CSP.

Minister of Labour and Public Administration Jean Bodo also told union leaders that they were "privileged partners in the activities of the CSP," but at the same time urged "responsibility and discipline."

The government has repeated a pledge to return the country to normal constitutional life within two years, but without detailing its plans.

Another feature of CSP policy is an energetic drive against fraud and corruption. Numerous leading officials of the Zerbo regime have been arrested, joining those of that government's predecessors, including ex-President Sangoule Lamizana, who had been detained by Colonel Zerbo and are still being investigated over misuse of public funds.

Even a CSP minister, Clement Bambara, was sacked and arrested almost immediately after his appointment for trade, industrial development and mines, when Major Ouedraogo learned that he was suspected of earlier misbehaviour.

However, the government's constant references to the Upper Voltan "people"—Captain Sankara mentioned the word 59 times in his inaugural address—has led the press to question the new regime's ideology.

Captain Sankara himself has said he is apolitical, and denied that he was a member of the Patriotic Development League (LIPAD), a Marxist-oriented organisation which, like other political organisations in Upper Volta, is illegal.

In foreign policy the new regime appears strongly nationalist in its public statements, but it has kept a low profile over a long-running border dispute with neighbouring Mali.

Otherwise the CSP's policies do not seem to differ much from those of the Zerbo regime, though three Libyan delegations have been to see Major Ouedraogo since the coup d'etat.

In the economic field the picture is still somewhat vague. Sources said privately that ministers, mainly young technocrats, were still working things out.

However, Major Ouedraogo has announced a purge of the administration to increase efficiency, and privatisation of "all that can benefit from private management." The head of state indicated that priority would be given to agriculture, private investment, road improvement, research, mining and water power.

However, the government is facing a dramatic shortage of cash, needing 3,000 million CFS francs (about 10 million dollars) to balance the 1983 budget.

Western economic observers consider that Upper Volta is condemned to dependence on international aid. Lacking exploitable mineral resources, its main exports are cattle, leather and skins, oilseeds, vegetables and cereals.

But the main source of income is a large workforce abroad, above all in Ivory Coast. Out of a population of 6.5 million, some 1.5 million at least are estimated to have emigrated, and could this year send back home the equivalent of up to 300 million dollars.

CSO: 3400/758

BRIEFS

NEW ARMY JOURNAL--Ouagadougou, 14 Feb (AFP)--The ruling People's Salvation Council [CSP] in Upper Volta on Sunday published the first edition of its journal called THE PEOPLE'S ARMY, presented as its "organ of the struggle and information." Head of State Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo stresses in particular in this journal that "the setting up of an organ of liaison within our army is an event which will not leave all those who hunger for a continuous, free and responsible information indifferent." The CSP secretary general, Maj Jean-Baptiste Lenagani, feels on his part that the new journal is "a means of wide, free and popular expression, open to everyone within the framework of objectives pursued by the CSP." The assistant secretary general of the CSP, Sub Lt Hien Kilimite, writes on his part that it is indispensable "for our army to cease to constitute a people within a people and that the reorganization (of the army) is one of our immediate priorities," he added. It is, however, not known how frequently THE PEOPLE'S ARMY will be published. [Text] [AB141031 Paris AFP in French 0910 GMT 14 Feb 83]

CSO: 3419/530

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECIDES ECONOMIC MEASURES

AB300958 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1120 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 28 Jan (AZAP)--The Executive Council has decided to apply a strict policy for the rational use of foreign exchange, to define the priorities for the distribution of petroleum products by preventing the bureaucracy in charge of establishing these priorities from being the sole beneficiary, and to pursue the selective and gradual liberalization of prices.

These measures were adopted at one of the Executive Council's weekly meetings presided over on Friday by first state commissioner citizen Kengo Wa Dondo at the council building.

Citizen Kande Dzambulate, state commissioner for information, culture and arts, said in his report that a monthly and quarterly financial plan will be drawn up so as to follow more closely the behavior of this important sector.

As far as foreign transactions are concerned, the council decided to provide export incentives, particularly by lightening procedures and export taxes and by returning at a more remunerative rate--a greater share of the earnings--to the producers. The main causes of fraudulent exports, against which the council intends to launch an intensive campaign, will thus be controlled.

During its consideration of the report of the committee on the economic situation, the Executive Council reviewed the economic situation in Zaire.

The growth of the economy through the main economic indicators was noted on two points: The December 1982 growth was compared to that of the previous month, and the general trend of the year was compared to that of 1981.

With regard to production, the Executive Council spokesman indicated that in December 1982 there had been good performances in the mining sectors (10.7 percent), in cement (more than 22 percent) and in hydrocarbons.

However, following unfavorable weather conditions, the bad state of the roads, as well as the old age of the equipment and the plantations, agriculture and the processing industries could not achieve the expected results and have recorded a slight shortfall in their monthly production.

On a larger scale, the productive sector has however witnessed a general strengthening or improvement this year. This is due in particular to the increase in the production of cement (54 percent), petroleum products (17 percent) and the improvement in the manufacturing industries. Despite its characteristic constraints, export agriculture has recorded a clear production increase compared to 1981 with an increase of 4.3 percent in 1982.

However, following a drastic and voluntary fall in cobalt production, the mining sector recorded poor results during the year, though it fared well in general.

Citizen Kande Dzambulate also cited hydrocarbons whose production has clearly improved during the month and the year thanks in particular to efforts to increase the pumping out of all the oil in the well.

In the field of public expenditure, the council's spokesman pointed out the tremendous collection of revenues last December which resulted in an increase of 50 percent compared to last November. Also, expenditure rose by five percent, thus making it possible to record a very reduced monthly deficit. This result was achieved in particular due to a good management of revenues and custom duties.

On the whole, a total increase of 18 percent in the accrued revenues was recorded, thus showing an increase compared with the preceding year.

CSO: 3419/493

BELGIUM SCORED FOR TREATMENT OF ZAIRIANS

AB051042 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 4 Feb 83

[Text] Is the Belgian government guilty? The exactions and maltreatment inflicted upon Zairian nationals resident in Belgium, the lack of consideration displayed by students, members of the security agencies and other Belgian authorities toward Zairians may tarnish the friendly relations between the two countries. That is the prevalent feeling in circles close to the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation in Kinshasa.

In addition the mounting xenophobia, due undoubtedly to increasing unemployment in Belgium and to the brutal treatment meted out discriminately to Zairian nationals, the passive and even questionable attitude of the Belgian government is surprising and disquietening.

One can cite a few facts at random to illustrate the atmosphere of racism against Zairian nationals in Belgium. On 24 December 1982, corporal maltreatment was inflicted on a Zairian national right in a police station in Brussels. On 29 December of the same year, at the Gare Du Midi in Brussels, Zairian students were assaulted by a Belgian soldier who did not hesitate to unsheathe his gun and shoot without notice at one of the students. The police continually raid one of Brussels wards, the Matungue Quarter, which has the greatest concentration of Zairian nationals. It is not uncommon to hear policemen utter disrespectful words or to maltreat Zairians because they are certain of impunity.

Does the Belgian government deliberately turn a blind eye on such maltreatment? We do not want to believe it, but we cannot help expressing surprise at the fact that, in spite of these acts which are far from isolated cases due to their recurrence, the Belgian government has not denounced them. Its silence was so disturbing that, through the channel of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Executive Council once summoned the Belgian ambassador to ask him for some explanations from the Belgian government and to urge that government to take appropriate measures to put an end to this situation. But this request did not receive any reaction from Brussels. According to some sources, the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation is reported to have sent a protest letter to the Belgian Ministry for external relations on 25 January. But

this protest letter, like several others sent earlier to the Belgian government, remained unanswered. Apparently, on this matter the Belgian government has chosen to bury its head in the sand and does not seem to take into consideration the steps being taken by the Executive Council in order to put an end to the acts of provocation being committed against Zairian nationals in Belgium. Zaire has the right to guarantee the security of its nationals in Belgium and elsewhere and national public opinion cannot continue to tolerate indefinitely this situation which, in the long run, may endanger the lives of Zairians living in Belgium.

Thus, it would not be surprising, according to official sources, if measures aimed at ensuring strict mutual understanding were taken to make the Belgian government react positively in the face of what appears to be a witch hunt being perpetrated against Zairian nationals on its territory. In this context, the same sources said, the departure of citizen Bomboko Lokumba, ambassador to Belgium, for Brussels has been postponed for as long as the Belgian government does not speak out on the steps taken earlier by the Executive Council on this issue. It was at the time when the ambassador was to return to Brussels that flagrant attacks on Zairian nationals were taking place on that territory. The attacks were against human rights and dignity. It was at this time that the Belgian parliamentarians chose to suggest the setting up of a commission to come to Zaire and to investigate the so-called violations of human rights.

As we can see, it is always common to see the mote in one's brother's eyes. Why do these overzealous parliamentarians not think of investigating things happening under their nose and which should make the conscience of honest people bleed? Should they be reminded that unlike the Zairians being molested in Belgium, Belgian nationals in our country are living in absolute peace.

Zaire, in any case, wants the Belgian government to assume its responsibilities and to stop ignoring a situation that has long prevailed. That is the best way it can prove its fidelity and commitment to cooperation agreements between our two countries by virtue of which the security of goods and nationals living on our respective territories must be respected.

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BRUSSELS PAPER INTERVIEWS ZAIRIAN DISSIDENT

PM071201 Brussels LE SOIR in French 27 Jan 83 p 3

[Interview with Nguza Karl-i-bond, Congolese Front for the Restoration of Democracy spokesman and executive secretary, by Etienne Ugueux in Rhode (as published)--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr [Francois] Lumumba, leader of the MNCL (Lumumba Congolese National Movement), believes that you are an isolated individual without a party and known mainly outside Zaire.

[Answer] I head not a party but a front which includes, besides various personalities, several parties.

[Question] Are you in conflict with [president of the Council for the Liberation of Congo-Kinshasa] Mungul Diaka?

[Answer] This is an accusation which comes from neither of us. There is no cause for conflict, nor is it anybody's problem. It is a political debate. But when what is at stake is so important, our personalities must be transcended.

[Question] Is the UDPS (Union for Democracy and Social Progress) (the party of the 13 detained parliamentarians) in favor of nonviolence, while the front envisages a possible recourse to violence "against a regime of force?"

[Answer] Professor Dikonda is a founding member of the UDPS, and he is delegated by the 13 parliamentarians to represent it abroad. Nobody can question his representativeness. But the UDPS, which regards itself as a second-ranking party in Zaire, is indeed in favor of negotiation.

The front represents several different political outlooks, and its merit is that the patriots comprising it are forgetting any imported ideology in order to put nationalism to the fore. What counts for us is our fellow countrymen.

[Question] To change the subject completely, what is your opinion of Israeli Defense Minister Sharon's visit to Zaire?

[Answer] Mobutu restores his relations with Israel at the time of Zaire's quarrel with the United States. The U.S. Congress had decided in favor of a reduction of assistance for the Mobutu regime, because human rights are not respected and corruption is institutionalized. But Zaire--it is not necessary to spell it out--cannot do without the United States, which helps to legitimize the regime. So it needed other allies. Hence its appeal to Israel after a 10-year rift. And that was for two essential reasons. Israel could help Zaire because of the importance of the Jewish lobby in the United States. Next, because Israel could in fact help it in the military field, since it does not feel certain reservations which other countries feel toward it. In the meantime, Zaire has become reconciled with the United States.

The agreements with Israel secure for Zaire a weapon of deterrence in many respects, even if the weapons have not yet arrived. When there is talk of an electronic detector on the border of Shaba, that impresses Zambia, Angola and Tanzania. The Israeli assistance is also a force of deterrence vis-a-vis the opposition, and even a force of intimidation with regard to the population, who tell themselves that Mobutu is supported by a powerful ally.
[Answer ends]

Despite all that, Mr Nguza seems fairly confident about the future. "It is a historical truth," he said: "No people has accepted subjection permanently. A time comes when everything starts moving. However, wars have never resolved anything. You always return to your starting point. Kinshasa is a powder keg. But can one want it to explode? In fact even the most powerful army has never prevented the head of state from being stricken. There are many historical instances.

"Be that as it may, there are more important and urgent economic and social tasks in Zaire than strengthening the army.

"Since its reconciliation with Israel Zaire has been imitated by no other African state. Mr Sharon has specified that it will not interfere in Zaire's internal politics. We take note of that statement."

Mr Nguza concluded the conversation by referring to the Blumenthal report. He noted that it was secret and that it has been disseminated by President Mobutu in order to attempt to discredit the German financial expert, "as well as Nguza himself." Concerning the revelations of Mr Nguza himself, he made them, he said, "because I dissociate personal friendship from my country's higher interest. It is a matter of ethics." And he concluded: "In any event, the bankers know now that if they want their money to be thrown down the drain, they should turn to Zaire."

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BRIEFS

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Kinshasa, 10 Feb (AZAP)--President Nicolae Ceausescu has proposed sending an important Romanian economic delegation to Zaire very shortly in view of the interest he has in economic cooperation with Zaire--a country with enormous economic potential. This mission will be preceded by a visit to Zaire of a high-level Romanian official who will be sent to Kinshasa by the Romanian head of state. These details were contained in a statement handed to AZAP by the Zairian Embassy in Bucharest Wednesday evening. Receiving the letters of credence of citizen Mampuya Musungay Nkumbe, the new Zairian ambassador to Romania, President Ceausescu asked the Zairian diplomat to transmit to Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic of Zaire, an invitation to visit Romania at a convenient time. Citizen Mampuya told the Romanian president that the purpose of his mission is to strengthen and develop the relations existing between Zaire and Romania in all areas in accordance with the political willingness expressed by the two heads of state during their various meetings. He explained that Zaire is ready to continue the cooperation established during these meetings. The two personalities also touched on the excellence of the relations existing between Romania and Zaire in all areas and stressed the identity of the two countries' views on the current major problems facing the United Nations as well as their conviction of the need for greater cooperation among developing countries. [Text] [AB101122 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1005 GMT 10 Feb 83]

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

IRANIAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED--Harare, Feb 11 (AFP)--Zimbabwe and Iran have decided to establish diplomatic relations and will exchange ambassadors "as soon as possible," a Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman said here today. The decision, aimed at "fostering better links of understanding and cooperation," follows a recent visit to Zimbabwe by an Iranian Foreign Ministry delegation. Zimbabwe at the same time has good relations with Iraq, the enemy of Iran in the continuing Gulf war. Iraq is the only Arab country beside Algeria and Libya to have an embassy in Harare. In the time of the shah, Iranian experts helped build an oil refinery at Feruka, in what was then Rhodesia. [Text] [AB111837 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 11 Feb 83]

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